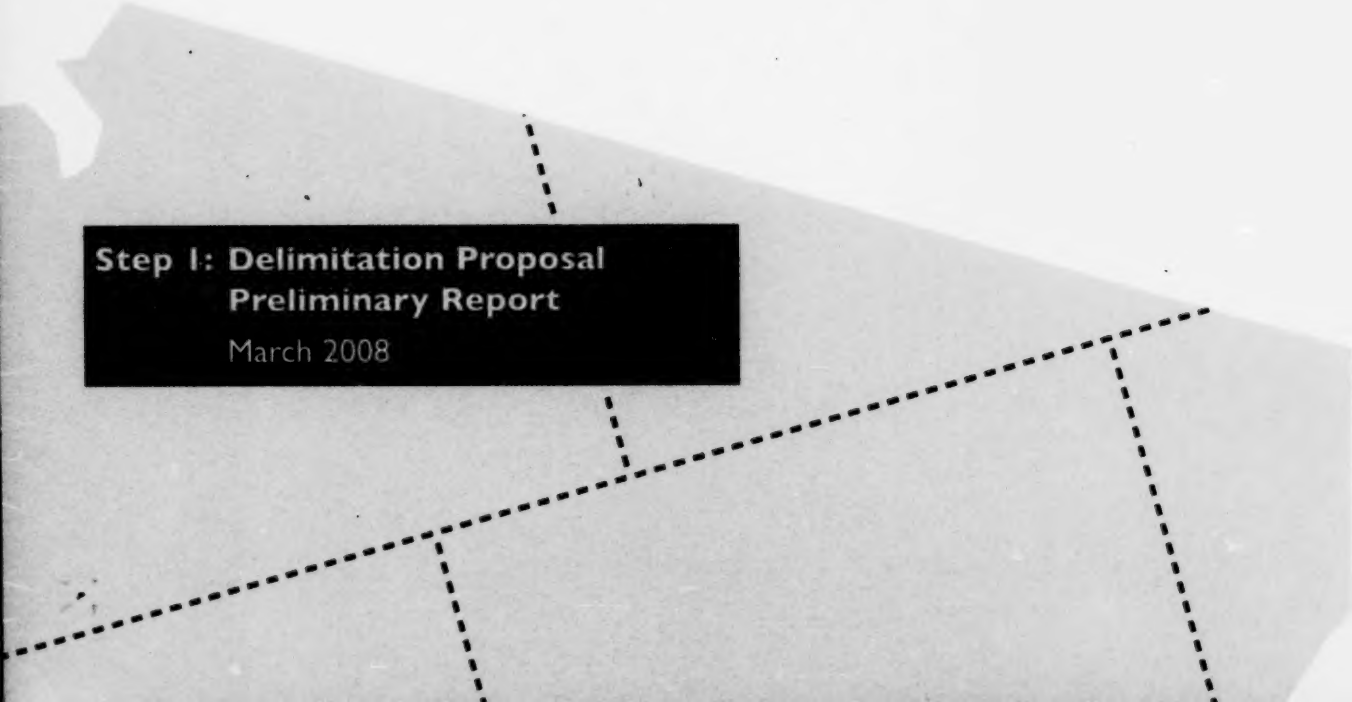
PEOPLE ARE MOVING
THE ELECTORAL MAP IS CHANGING

Step 1: Delimitation Proposal
Preliminary Report

March 2008

Commission de la représentation électorale du Québec



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Québec, March 12, 2008

Mr. Michel Bissonnet
President of the National Assembly
Hôtel du Parlement
1045, rue des Parlementaires
Québec (Québec) G1A 1A4

Dear Mr. Bissonnet:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Election Act, the Commission de la représentation électorale is honoured to submit to you its preliminary report in which the delimitation of Québec's electoral divisions is proposed.

Yours respectfully,

Mr. Marcel Blanchet
President

Serge Courville
Commissioner

John Zacharias
Commissioner

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INTRODUCTION

In Québec, the Election Act stipulates that a new delimitation of the electoral divisions shall be made after every second general election. Since the last delimitation was completed in 2001 and two general elections have been held since then (namely in April 2003 and in March 2007), the Commission de la représentation électorale began making the new delimitation of the electoral divisions.

Within the twelve months following the last general election, the Commission must submit to the President of the Québec National Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of the Election Act, its preliminary report in which it proposes a new delimitation of the electoral map.

This report is divided into two parts. Part One begins by explaining the mandate and the composition of the Commission. It goes on to recall the stages leading to the publication of the final delimitation of the electoral divisions in the Gazette officielle du Québec. Finally, it presents all of the criteria that the Commission must respect as well as the tools and resources put at its disposal.

Part Two describes the electoral division delimitation proposal. A brief history of the electoral maps of 1980 to 2001, the main stakes, the general context and the reasons having led the Commission to propose this new electoral map are also presented.

Lastly, the delimitation proposal is presented, region by region. For each of the regions, the demographic context, the proposed changes and the detailed description of the electoral divisions are given.

1 THE ELECTORAL MAP IN QUÉBEC

1. THE COMMISSION DE LA REPRÉSENTATION ÉLECTORALE

1.1 The Commission's mandate

In a democratic system of the representative type, the delimitation of electoral divisions is of vital importance. It contributes to ensuring the best possible representation of electors. The Commission de la représentation électorale is an independent body, which reports directly to the National Assembly. Pursuant to the Election Act, the Commission's main mandate is to draw up Québec's electoral map.

Another mission of the Commission is to ensure the application of the chapters of An Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities as well as those of An Act respecting school elections, which basically deal with the division of the territories at the municipal and school levels into electoral districts and electoral divisions. Finally, the Commission carries out any other mandate that the National Assembly may entrust to it.

In the discharge of its duties, the Commission acts in a neutral and impartial manner. The Commission's neutrality and impartiality are assured, among other things, by the commissioner appointment method, which requires the approval of two-thirds of the Members of the National Assembly. The Commission's decisions are final.

1.2 Composition of the Commission

The Commission is chaired by Mr. Marcel Blanchet, Chief Electoral Officer. It is also made up of two commissioners who must be qualified electors. The appointed commissioners are Mr. Serge Courville, geographer-historian, emeritus professor of Université Laval, and Mr. John Zacharias, geographer and urban planner, full professor at Concordia University. The Chief Electoral Officer provides the Commission, in the discharge of its mandate, with all required assistance, including the contribution of his personnel.

1.3 Stages leading to the adoption of a new electoral map

The adoption of a new electoral map in Québec takes place in several stages, set out in the Election Act. Members of the National Assembly, individuals and organizations are invited to share their opinion by participating in the Commission's work during public hearings. This section presents a summary of these stages.

Preparation of a proposal and tabling of the preliminary report

The Commission prepares a preliminary report in which it makes an electoral division delimitation proposal. It then submits this report to the President or Secretary of the National Assembly not later than one year after the second general election following the last delimitation.

Holding of public hearings

The Commission must hold public hearings in various regions of Québec. Indeed, the Election Act stipulates that within six months of the tabling of its preliminary report, the Commission de la représentation électorale shall hear the representations made by Members of the National Assembly and interested individuals and organizations. This stage is crucial since the public consultation allows

the Commission to find out their point of view and to obtain additional information. The preliminary report is then submitted to the Committee on the National Assembly for consideration.

Afterwards, the Commission de la représentation électorale examines all of the representations made and endeavours to take them into account while respecting the criteria set out in the Election Act. If the Commission deems it necessary, it can hold other public hearings in one or more regions of Québec to hear the representations of Members of the National Assembly, interested individuals and organizations on one or more proposals to amend the preliminary report.

Analysis of the new report by the National Assembly

After having heard and examined the representations of Members of the National Assembly, individuals and organizations, the Commission must table in the National Assembly a new report indicating the delimitation of the electoral divisions. Within five days following its tabling, the report shall be the subject of a debate limited to five hours, which must be held in the National Assembly.

Final establishment of the boundaries of the electoral divisions

Not later than the tenth day following the debate in the National Assembly, the Commission shall establish the boundaries of the electoral divisions and assign names to them. The list of the electoral divisions is published in the Gazette officielle du Québec.

The new electoral map comes into force upon dissolution of the National Assembly. However, if this dissolution occurs before the expiry of three months from publication of the new electoral map in the Gazette officielle du Québec, the general election must be held according to the previous delimitation, namely that of 2001 in this case.

2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND WORK METHOD

2.1 A guiding principle: the effective representation of electors

The Election Act stipulates that electoral divisions shall be delimited in such a way as to ensure that the principle of effective representation of electors is respected.

Effective representation, which the Supreme Court of Canada recognized in 1991 as being a right that is guaranteed to electors under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, is expressed by the electors' ability to have the best possible access to their elected representatives and by the ability of elected representatives to adequately assume their twofold role of legislator and ombudsman.

The equality of the votes of electors is a prerequisite for effective representation. However, this equality may only be relative given that a series of factors of a demographical, geographical and sociological nature must be taken into account to ensure the effective nature of representation.

Equality of the votes of electors

Each elected representative must represent roughly the same number of electors within his electoral division. The Election Act allows for a leeway of 25% either way. Indeed, the Act stipulates that the number of electors of an electoral division must not deviate by more than 25% from the average number of electors per electoral division in Québec. This average number of electors corresponds to the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of electors by the number of electoral divisions. The Commission may, for exceptional reasons, depart from the 25% deviation norm stipulated in the Act if it believes that this departure is essential to respect the principle of the effective representation of electors.

Natural communities

Grouping electors solely on the basis of a numerical criterion would not be enough to guarantee their effective representation. Indeed, the Election Act stipulates that electoral divisions must also represent natural communities. The population density, the relative growth rate of the population, the shape of the region, the accessibility, the area, the natural local boundaries and the territories of local communities are all elements that must be taken into account when establishing the boundaries of the electoral divisions.

In accordance with these criteria established in the Election Act, the Commission has prepared its electoral division delimitation proposal with a view to ensuring the electors of Québec fair and equitable representation.

2.2 The Commission's tools and resources

The work leading to the electoral division delimitation proposal demands a precise knowledge of Québec's territory. It requires the use of recent and reliable data and involves the processing of a large amount of information, notably with the help of adapted computer tools.

To carry out its work, the Commission relies on an experienced team of specialists and analysts in the electoral geography and map-making field. This team's role consists of providing the Commission with all the information required for decision-making leading to the electoral division delimitation proposal.

Permanent list of electors

The Commission uses the permanent list of electors as the main databank when carrying out its work. This list is made up of two registers: the register of electors and the register of territories. The first contains data on all of the electors of Québec. This register is updated using the information provided notably by the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Canada and the Curateur public du Québec.

As for the register of territories, it contains geographical information, including municipal addresses, the road network and the administrative boundaries of Québec. This second register is updated on a regular basis using information from municipalities and from the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Québec.

With the help of the Chief Electoral Officer's computer systems, these two registers are linked together constantly.

Geographical information system

To carry out its work properly, the Commission also relies on a geographical information system, which incorporates, summarizes and processes all the necessary information. This system makes it possible to obtain data concerning the distribution of electors over a precise portion of the territory and to evaluate the effects of a change to the boundaries of an electoral division. The geographical information system also facilitates the identification of natural communities. It is a spatial analysis tool adapted to the Commission's needs.

2 ELECTORAL DIVISION DELIMITATION PROPOSAL

I. ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

I.1 A brief history of the electoral maps from 1980 to 2001

The Commission de la représentation électorale was created in 1979 following the adoption of An Act respecting electoral representation. Since its creation, the Commission has proceeded to delimit the electoral map on five occasions.

Evolution of the numerical criterion

The numerical criterion has evolved over time. During the revisions of the electoral maps of 1980 and 1985, the minimum and maximum limits as well as the average number of electors per electoral division were determined in the Act and amended at the time of each of the revisions.

Since 1988, the Act has stipulated that the average number of electors per electoral division must correspond to the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of electors in Québec by the total number of electoral divisions. The number of electors in an electoral division cannot deviate by more than 25% from this provincial average. Table 1 presents the evolution of the numerical criterion at the time of the revision of the last five electoral maps.

Table 1: Evolution of the numerical criterion permitted under the Act since 1980

Numerical criterion	Electoral maps	Number of electoral divisions	Number of electors	Minimum limit	Electoral quotient	Maximum limit
Minimum and maximum limits set in the Act	1980	122	4,245,879	24,000 (-31.0%)	34,802[1]	40,000 (+14.9%)
	1985	122	4,409,276	27,000 (-25.3%)	36,142[2]	45,000 (+24.5%)
Electoral quotients and +/-25% deviations	1988	125	4,576,600	27,460	36,613	45,766
	1992	125	4,670,690	28,024	37,366	46,707
	2001	125	5,339,121	32,035	42,713	53,391

1 The electoral quotient was however set at 34,000 electors in the Act.
2 The electoral quotient was however set at 36,000 electors in the Act.

Electoral map of 1980

In 1980, the Commission made its first delimitation of Québec's territory into electoral divisions. The new electoral map contained several major changes in relation to the old one. Its main objective was to correct the presence of several electoral divisions whose number of electors exceeded the maximum limit permitted under the Act. These electoral divisions were located for the most part in urban areas.

The Commission decided to add twelve electoral divisions in these areas. The number of electoral divisions rose from 110 to 122 for all of Québec. The additions were made in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue (1), Capitale-Nationale (1), Île-de-Montréal (1), Laurentides-Lanaudière (2), Laval (3), Montérégie (3) and Outaouais (1) regions.

Despite these additions of electoral divisions, the electoral map of 1980 still comprised fourteen electoral divisions having an exceptional positive deviation, if one excludes the electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine whose exception status is stipulated in the Act.

Electoral map of 1985

The second electoral map drawn up by the Commission was adopted in 1985. It comprised a total of 122 electoral divisions and made changes to the boundaries of only 33 electoral divisions. After having recognized the general quality of the electoral map of 1980, the Commission made only minor changes to it. With the new maximum and minimum limits permitted under the Act, the electoral map of 1985 contained only five exceptional divisions, two with an exceptional positive deviation, two with an exceptional negative deviation and the electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine, which continued to be an electoral division having an exception status, as stipulated in the Act.

Electoral map of 1988

The Commission completed its third electoral map in 1988. The number of electoral divisions rose from 122 to 125, namely the maximum number permitted under the Act. Three electoral divisions were added to the electoral map: the electoral division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière, which made it possible to eliminate the highly exceptional positive deviation of the electoral division of Lévis; the electoral division of La Pinière, in the Montérégie region; and the electoral division of Masson, in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region. Despite these changes, the modifications to the map were minor.

The electoral map had only two electoral divisions with an exceptional negative deviation: the electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine, which is stipulated in the Act, and the electoral division of Ungava, which was henceforth recognized by the Commission due to its special geographical characteristics.

Electoral map of 1992

The fourth electoral map, namely that of 1992, still had 125 electoral divisions. The biggest changes were made to the Greater Montréal region. Considering the strong population growth of the Laurentides-Lanaudière and Montérégie regions, the Commission added two electoral divisions in the first region and one electoral division in the second. This made it possible to correct the exception status of certain electoral divisions in these regions. To compensate for these additions, three electoral divisions were withdrawn from the Île-de-Montréal region.

Electoral map of 2001

The last electoral map was completed in 2001 and continues to be in force. It comprises 125 electoral divisions and the changes made were minor. They are in line with the electoral map of 1992 and were made based on a short-term perspective.

The Commission decided to recognize five exceptional electoral divisions in addition to the electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine. The electoral divisions of Bonaventure, Gaspé, Matane, Matapédia and Ungava were recognized by the Commission owing to their particular characteristics. In addition, two electoral divisions were withdrawn from the Île-de-Montréal region to be added to the Laurentides-Lanaudière and Montérégie regions.

1.2 Purpose of a new electoral map

Several reasons justify a new delimitation of the electoral map. The objective of this chapter is to present the main reasons having led the Commission to propose this new map.

Twenty electoral divisions in an exceptional situation

Based on the electoral population data as of November 30, 2007, the electoral map drawn up in 2001 comprises twenty electoral divisions in an exceptional situation. These are divisions whose number of electors deviates by more than 25% from the provincial average of 45,207 electors. Only the electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine benefits from a special status granted under the Election Act.

Among the other electoral divisions, seven have a deviation of their number of electors from the provincial average above the maximum limit of +25%, whereas twelve have a deviation from the provincial average below the minimum limit of -25%. A map indicating the deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average of the 125 electoral divisions appears at the beginning of this report.

Several electoral divisions are also noteworthy due to their deviation from the provincial average which is situated close to the minimum or maximum limit permitted under the Act. In fact, sixteen electoral divisions currently point to a deviation from the provincial average that is less than 5% from these two numerical limits. These electoral divisions are considered to be in a critical situation. Several of these electoral divisions could see their number of electors quickly exceed the numerical criterion of plus or minus 25% and, in so doing, become divisions in an exceptional situation.

Overall, more than one-quarter of the 125 electoral divisions are in a critical situation, namely in an exceptional situation, which clearly illustrates the inequalities in representation between certain electoral divisions.

Table 2 presents the electoral divisions that are currently in an exceptional situation and the critical divisions, namely those whose deviation from the provincial average is less than 5% from either limit permitted under the Election Act as of November 30, 2007.

Table 2: Current electoral divisions whose deviation from the provincial average exceeds the maximum or minimum limit permitted under the Act and electoral divisions in a critical situation

Current divisions (2001)	Electors as of November 30, 2007 Number	Deviation*	Current electoral divisions (2001)	Electors as of November 30, 2007 Number	Deviation*
Exceptional positive deviation			***Exceptional negative deviation***		
Masson	**60,762**	**+34.4%**	**Îles-de-la-Madeleine**	**10,600**	**-76.6%**
Chambly	**59,947**	**+32.6%**	**Ungava**	**23,819**	**-47.3%**
Fabre	**58,591**	**+29.6%**	**Gaspé**	**27,569**	**-39.0%**
Prévost	**57,896**	**+28.1%**	**Matane**	**27,904**	**-38.3%**
L'Assomption	**57,124**	**+26.4%**	**Bonaventure**	**28,908**	**-36.1%**
Drummond	**56,939**	**+26.0%**	**Matapédia**	**29,773**	**-34.1%**
La Prairie	**56,735**	**+25.5%**	**Montmagny-L'Islet**	**32,057**	**-29.1%**
Total: 7			**Abitibi-Ouest**	**32,585**	**-27.9%**
			Charlevoix	**33,156**	**-26.7%**
Critical situation			**Abitibi-Est**	**33,180**	**-26.6%**
			Frontenac	**33,285**	**-26.4%**
Châteauguay	56,256	+24.4%	**Mégantic-Compton**	**33,706**	**-25.4%**
Terrebonne	56,255	+24.4%	**Rivière-du-Loup**	**33,843**	**-25.1%**
Blainville	56,142	+24.2%	*Total: 13*		
Taillon	55,776	+23.4%			
Vimont	55,744	+23.3%	***Critical situation***		
Saint-Jean	55,468	+22.7%			
Shefford	55,221	+22.2%	Lotbinière	33,980	-24.8%
Mille-Îles	55,081	+21.8%	Laviolette	34,213	-24.3%
Chomedey	55,026	+21.7%	René-Lévesque	34,341	-24.0%
Papineau	54,695	+21.0%	Kamouraska-Témiscouata	34,426	-23.8%
Total: 10			Nicolet-Yamaska	34,498	-23.7%
			Bellechasse	34,542	-23.6%
			Total: 6		
Provincial average	***45,207***	-	***Provincial average***	***45,207***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***33,905***	-	***Minimum limit (-25%)***	***33,905***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***56,509***	-	***Maximum limit (+25%)***	***56,509***	-

* *Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.*

Demographic trends in Québec

Following population movements across the territory of Québec and due to the variation in population growth from one region to the next, it becomes vital to re-balance the number of electors per electoral division with a view to ensuring adherence to the principle of effective representation, one of the prerequisites of which is the relative equality of the votes of electors.

For several years now, Québec has been witnessing a shift of its population from peripheral regions to the Greater Montréal region and, more specifically, to the municipalities that surround the Island of Montréal. At the same time, Ville de Montréal has been gradually losing its electoral population in favour of these same suburbs.

This reality may be observed in several electoral divisions of Québec. Six of the seven electoral divisions having an exceptional positive deviation, namely whose number of electors is above the maximum limit of +25%, are located in the rapidly growing regions of Laurentides-Lanaudière, Laval and Montérégie. Moreover, everything points to continued growth in these regions in the future.

Conversely, eleven of the thirteen electoral divisions, whose number of electors is below the minimum limit of -25%, are located in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue–Nord-du-Québec, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Chaudière-Appalaches as well as the Gaspésie and Îles-de-la-Madeleine regions. All of these regions should experience a population growth that is below the Québec average in the years to come. In addition to these regions, there are those of Mauricie, Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean and the Côte-Nord which find themselves in a similar demographical situation. In some of these regions, it has become impossible to respect the numerical criterion of the Election Act, owing to the absence of any leeway.

Other population movements have also been observed in each of the regions in recent years. In particular, the rural population of some regions has tended to concentrate around regional poles. For example, most of the small municipalities of the Centre-du-Québec region have seen their population dwindle to the benefit of the cities of Drummondville and Victoriaville. In the Chaudière-Appalaches region, Ville de Lévis is the main urban pole and has attracted a considerable share of the rural population with the passage of time.

Moreover, several other large urban centres of Québec have seen their population leave to settle in peripheral zones. Note may be made of Gatineau and Québec City whose outlying sectors have begun to become highly urbanized in recent years.

Need for a revamping of the electoral map

Over the last few years, several regions of Québec have seen their demographical situation evolve greatly. Among these regions, some witnessed only minor changes when past revisions were made. The electoral map needs to be revamped in its entirety to ensure that the electoral divisions better reflect the new demographical and territorial realities.

As was mentioned in the brief history of the electoral maps from 1980 to 2001, the last "major" revision dates back to 1980. At that time, twelve new electoral divisions were added, including several in the Greater Montréal region. In 1988, two other electoral divisions were added in this region and another one, in the Chaudière-Appalaches region. That year, the number of electoral divisions in Québec rose to 125, the maximum permitted under the Act.

Since then, the population movements from the peripheral regions to the Greater Montréal region, its urban municipalities in particular, have continued and even intensified. In addition, the Island of Montréal has begun to see its electoral population shift towards these same municipalities, resulting in a major increase in the number of electors.

Due to this demographical context, the revision of the electoral maps of 1992 and 2001 entailed the transfer of five electoral divisions from the Island of Montréal to the Laurentides-Lanaudière and Montérégie regions. However, no electoral division was withdrawn from the peripheral regions, despite their constantly declining demographical weight within Québec; a situation that has continued for more than 30 years.

New administrative realities

Over the last few years, several municipalities of Québec have been involved in an administrative reorganization process geared to the amalgamation of their territory. The new municipal portrait notably includes the presence of reconstituted towns and cities as well as boroughs within a city. It should be noted that the Election Act requires that the delimitation of electoral divisions respect natural communities established on the basis of demographical, geographical and sociological considerations, including the territories of local municipalities.

As the process has now been completed, the delimitation proposal seeks to respect wherever possible the new portrait of the local municipalities in Québec. Moreover, the Commission has endeavoured to respect the boundaries of the administrative regions and the regional county municipalities (RCMs).

2. THE DELIMITATION PROPOSAL AS A WHOLE

This delimitation proposal has been made on the basis of the 125 electoral divisions spread out over the entire territory of Québec. Among these electoral divisions, 123 respect the numerical criterion of the Election Act, whereas two are in an exceptional situation. The latter are the electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine, which benefits from a special status granted under the Act, and the electoral division of Ungava, the characteristics of which make inappropriate a grouping of electors sufficient to respect the minimum limit of -25%.

This map proposes 86 electoral divisions whose delimitation differs from that established in 2001. Among the proposed changes, note should be made of the withdrawal of three electoral divisions from within the Bas-Saint-Laurent, Chaudière-Appalaches, Gaspésie and Îles-de-la-Madeleine regions in order to correct the exceptional negative deviation of seven electoral divisions in these regions and also to ensure that three others do not become exceptional divisions.

The addition of an electoral division in each of the regions that surround the Island of Montréal is also proposed. They are the rapidly growing regions of Laurentides-Lanaudière, Laval and Montérégie, which include six electoral divisions having an exceptional positive deviation and several others headed in this direction.

The delimitation proposal also provides for a major revamping of the Estrie–Centre-du-Québec and Capitale-Nationale regions. The aim of these changes is to correct the exceptional situation of certain electoral divisions and to reduce the inequalities in representation. These changes have been made in order to respect the boundaries of the administrative regions, the regional county municipalities and boroughs.

The Commission de la représentation électorale is very much aware of the difficulties that may result from a new electoral map. Nevertheless, it estimates that the current electoral portrait no longer makes it possible to respect the principle of effective representation and in particular the relative equality of the votes of electors. As a result, the proposed changes are necessary. In addition, the Commission has delimited the electoral divisions by paying special attention to natural communities and the characteristics of the various milieus concerned.

Table 3: Numerical data underlying the electoral division delimitation proposal

Number of electors according to the permanent list of electors as of November 30, 2007	5,650,910
Number of proposed electoral divisions	125
Average number of electors per electoral division	45,207
– Minimum limit (-25%)	33,905
– Maximum limit (+25%)	56,509
Number of electoral divisions whose proposed delimitation differs from the current delimitation	86
Number of electoral divisions that are unchanged in relation to the current electoral map (2001)	39

Electoral divisions in an exceptional situation

The new electoral map delimitation proposal provides for two electoral divisions in an exceptional situation, namely whose number of electors does not respect the numerical criterion of the Election Act.

The electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine has 10,600 electors, which corresponds to a -76.6% deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average. This is an electoral division having an exception status, as stipulated in the Act.

For its part, the electoral division of Ungava has 11,990 electors and its deviation from the provincial average stands at -73.5%. The Commission has granted this electoral division an exception status since 1988, pursuant to section 17 of the Election Act. The Commission considers that the strict application of the numerical criterion of plus or minus 25% does not always make it possible to ensure an effective representation of the electors of this electoral division.

While the Commission is proposing a re-delimitation of the electoral division of Ungava by removing a strip of territory located in its southern part, this electoral division retains its exceptional character. Indeed, it covers a vast territory of close to 900,000 kilometres inhabited by a small population dispersed across several points of varying importance. Due to the large distances that must be covered, the absence of road links between municipalities located on the periphery, potential development projects and the possibility of a chain reaction that would adversely impact neighbouring regional fabrics, the Commission has no other choice but to maintain the current exception status of this electoral division.

The detailed description of the proposed electoral divisions of Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Ungava is found in their respective region, in section 3.

New toponyms

The delimitation proposal contains certain changes that have led the Commission to submit new toponyms for certain electoral divisions. There are sixteen such electoral divisions. On this subject, the Commission invites Members of the National Assembly, individuals and organizations to make their comments or suggestions concerning these new toponyms. After having analyzed the representations made during the public hearings and sought the opinion of the Commission de toponymie du Québec, the Commission de la représentation électorale will assign a final name to each of the electoral divisions. Here is the list of the proposed electoral divisions having a new toponym:

Beauce-Amiante	Matapédia-Mitis
Beaupré-Charlevoix	Memphrémagog
Bonaventure-Percé	Nicolet-Bécancour
Côte-du-Sûd	Repentigny
Granby	Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata
La Plaine	Roussillon
Marc-Aurèle-Fortin	Saint-Jérôme
Matane-Gaspé	Vanier-Les Rivières

3. THE NEW ELECTORAL MAP, REGION BY REGION

The following section provides a detailed description of the proposed changes to the electoral divisions. To facilitate the presentation of these changes, the electoral divisions are grouped by region. Each region comprises a portrait of the situation in which the demographic context and the proposed changes are presented. The detailed description of the proposed electoral divisions complements the electoral portrait of the region.

It is important to bear in mind that the electoral population data used are those of November 30, 2007. The municipalities, Indian reserves and settlements, reserved lands, unorganized territories as well as their boundaries are those which also existed as of November 30, 2007.

It is important to emphasize that when the words "autoroute", "avenue", "boulevard", "chemin", "côte", "rue", "railway line", "overhead electric power line", "canal", "lac", "fleuve" and "rivière" are used, reference is made to their center line, except where stipulated otherwise. Moreover, when necessary, the description of the boundaries of the proposed electoral divisions is made in a clockwise manner.

At the end of the preliminary report there is a map illustrating the proposed electoral divisions and the changes made in relation to the current delimitation. All of the electoral divisions are shown on the front of this map, whereas enlargements of the most urban sectors appear on the back. A complete list of the current divisions and another of the proposed divisions are also presented in appendices I and II.

3.1 Abitibi-Témiscamingue–Nord-du-Québec

1) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Abitibi-Est	**33,180**	**-26.6%**
Abitibi-Ouest	**32,585**	**-27.9%**
Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue	42,634	-5.7%
Ungava	**23,819**	**-47.3%**
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

The Abitibi-Témiscamingue–Nord-du-Québec region comprises four electoral divisions. It is Québec's biggest region by far. Covered in large part by the electoral division of Ungava, this region spans more than 960,000 square kilometres, representing roughly 60% of Québec's entire territory. The population is mainly concentrated in two main towns, namely Rouyn-Noranda (30,484 electors) and Val-d'Or (23,472 electors). The Abitibi-Témiscamingue–Nord-du-Québec region is characterized

notably by a large Aboriginal presence on its territory. The region is home to seven Algonquin communities, nine Cree villages and fourteen Inuit municipalities.

The region's electoral population has witnessed only very limited growth since 2000. Indeed, the region posted a growth rate of 0.1%, which is below that recorded for Québec as a whole for the same period (5.8%). According to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, this region should enter a negative growth phase in the years to come.

The region currently has three electoral divisions with an exceptional negative deviation. The first two are located in Abitibi-Témiscamingue. They are the electoral divisions of Abitibi-Est and Abitibi-Ouest. The growth rate of their electoral population has respectively been 0.1% and -2.1% since 2000. The delimitation of these two electoral divisions should be re-examined in order to correct their exceptional negative deviation.

The electoral division of Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue has also witnessed a growth in its electoral population that is well below that of the province since 2000, namely on the order of -1.2%. However, its electoral population today remains fairly close to that of the provincial average.

Finally, the third exceptional electoral division is that of Ungava and it deserves special attention due to its unique characteristics. Currently, it has a deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average that is well below the minimum limit of -25%. Its territory covers close to 900,000 square kilometres and no road link serves the part located north of the 55th parallel. As for the part located to the south, which is basically made up of the territory of Baie-James and Ville de Chibougamau, it comprises a few localities that are generally isolated from one another and served by a few rare road links.

The electoral division of Ungava also stands out by its population growth. It is the only electoral division in the region to have posted a growth in its electoral population (5.4%) close to the province's growth rate since 2000, which has been 5.8%.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal for the Abitibi-Témiscamingue–Nord-du-Québec region provides for major changes, which first seek to resolve the exceptional situation that characterizes the electoral divisions of Abitibi-Est and Abitibi-Ouest.

Under the proposal, each of the two electoral divisions would be expanded northward up to the 50th parallel to add a part of the territory located at the southern tip of the electoral division of Ungava. The towns of Chapais and Chibougamau as well as the Aboriginal communites of Oujé-Bougoumou and Waswanipi are added to the proposed electoral division of Abitibi-Est. As for the proposed electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest, it now comprises the towns of Lebel-sur-Quévillon and Matagami as well as certain localities included in Municipalité de Baie-James, namely those of Valcanton and Villebois.

These significant additions allow the proposed divisions of Abitibi-Est and Abitibi-Ouest to have a deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average of -13.3% and -16.4% respectively.

Another proposed change consists of slightly expanding the electoral division of Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue in order to respect the new delimitation of Ville de Rouyn-Noranda. The latter is entirely comprised in the electoral division of Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue.

Moreover, Municipalité de Barraute and a part of the unorganized territory of Lac-Despinassy are added to the proposed electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest with a view to grouping all of the municipalities of the regional county municipality of Abitibi in one single division.

A last change consists of transferring from the electoral division of Ungava to that of Duplessis, in the Côte-Nord region, the unorganized territories of Caniapiscau and Lac-Juillet in order to adjust

the boundary of the electoral division of Ungava to the boundary of the administrative region of Nord-du-Québec. This change involves no electors.

Finally, the delimitation proposal for the region includes the presence of an exceptional electoral division. The proposed division of Ungava benefits from a special status that allows it to have a very negative deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	***Electors as of November 30, 2007***	
	Number	**Deviation**
Abitibi-Est	39,213	-13.3%
Abitibi-Ouest	37,810	-16.4%
Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue	43,205	-4.4%
Ungava	**11,990**	**-73.5%**
Provincial average	***45,207***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***33,905***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***56,509***	-

ABITIBI-EST

39,213 electors (-13.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Abitibi-Est would comprise the following municipalities:

Belcourt (M)	Senneterre (P)
Chapais (V)	Senneterre (V)
Chibougamau (V)	Val-d'Or (V)
Malartic (V)	Waswanipi (VC)
Rivière-Héva (M)	

This electoral division would also comprise the part of Municipalité de Baie-James located to the south of 50°00' northern latitude and to the east of 76°45' western longitude.

It would also comprise the Indian reserve of Lac-Simon and the reserved land of Waswanipi.

It would also comprise the following Indian settlements:

Kitcisakik	Oujé-Bougoumou

Finally, it would comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Fouillac	Matchi-Manitou
Lac-Granet	Réservoir-Dozois
Lac-Metei	

Changes made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Abitibi-Est (33,180 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	***Withdrawal***
Part of the current division of Ungava (8,110 electors) including the following municipalities: Chapais (V), Chibougamau (V), Waswanipi (VC) and the part of Municipalité de Baie-James located to the south of 50°00' northern latitude and to the east of 76°45' of western longitude; the reserved land of Waswanipi and the Indian settlement of Oujé-Bougoumou.	Part of the current division of Abitibi-Est (2,077 electors) including Municipalité de Barraute, the part of Ville de Rouyn-Noranda which corresponds to Ville de Cadillac and the unorganized territories of Lac-Montanier, Lac-Surimau and Rapide-des-Cèdres as they existed on December 31, 2001 and the part of the unorganized territory of Lac-Despinassy made up of the townships of Bartouille (part), Ducros (part) and Laas (part).

ABITIBI-OUEST

37,810 electors (-16.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest would comprise the following municipalities:

Amos (V)	Macamic (V)
Authier (M)	Matagami (V)
Authier-Nord (M)	Normétal (M)
Barraute (M)	Palmarolle (M)
Berry (M)	Poularies (M)
Champneuf (M)	Preissac (M)
Chazel (M)	Rapide-Danseur (M)
Clermont (CT)	Rochebaucourt (M)
Clerval (M)	Roquemaure (M)
Duparquet (V)	Saint-Dominique-du-Rosaire (M)
Dupuy (M)	Saint-Félix-de-Dalquier (M)
Gallichan (M)	Sainte-Germaine-Boulé (M)
La Corne (M)	Sainte-Gertrude-Manneville (M)
La Morandière (M)	Sainte-Hélène-de-Mancebourg (P)
La Motte (M)	Saint-Lambert (P)
La Reine (M)	Saint-Marc-de-Figuery (P)
La Sarre (V)	Saint-Mathieu-d'Harricana (M)
Landrienne (CT)	Taschereau (M)
Launay (CT)	Trécesson (CT)
Lebel-sur-Quévillon (V)	Val-Saint-Gilles (M)

This electoral division would also comprise the part of Municipalité de Baie-James located south of 50°00' northern latitude and west of 76°45' western longitude.

It would also comprise the Indian reserve of Pikogan.

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Chicobi	Lac-Duparquet
Lac-Despinassy	Rivière-Ojima

Changes made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Abitibi-Ouest (32,585 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Ungava (3,719 electors) including the following municipalities: Lebel-sur-Quévillon (V), Matagami (V) and the part of Municipalité de Baie-James located to the south of 50°00' northern latitude and to the west of 76°45' western longitude. Part of the current division of Abitibi-Est (1,506 electors) including Municipalité de Barraute and the part of the unorganized territory of Lac-Despinassy made up of the townships of Bartouille (part), Ducros (part) and Laas (part).	None.

ROUYN-NORANDA–TÉMISCAMINGUE

43,205 electors (-4.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue would comprise the following municipalities:

Angliers (VL)	Moffet (M)
Béarn (M)	Nédélec (CT)
Belleterre (V)	Notre-Dame-du-Nord (M)
Duhamel-Ouest (M)	Rémigny (M)
Fugèreville (M)	Rouyn-Noranda (V)
Guérin (CT)	Saint-Bruno-de-Guigues (M)
Kipawa (M)	Saint-Édouard-de-Fabre (P)
Laforce (M)	Saint-Eugène-de-Guigues (M)
Latulipe-et-Gaboury (CU)	Témiscaming (V)
Laverlochère (M)	Ville-Marie (V)
Lorrainville (M)	

This division would also comprise the following Indian settlements:

Hunter's Point	Winneway

It would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Kebaowek	Timiskaming

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Laniel	Les Lacs-du-Témiscamingue

Change made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue (42,634 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Abitibi-Est (571 electors) including the part of Ville de Rouyn-Noranda which corresponds to Ville de Cadillac and the unorganized territories of Lac-Montanier, Lac-Surimau and Rapide-des-Cèdres as they existed on December 31, 2001.	None.

UNGAVA

11,990 electors (-73.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Ungava would comprise the following municipalities:

Akulivik (VN)	Mistissini (VC)
Aupaluk (VN)	Nemiscau (VC)
Chisasibi (VC)	Puvirnituq (VN)
Eastmain (VC)	Quaqtaq (VN)
Inukjuak (VN)	Salluit (VN)
Ivujivik (VN)	Tasiujaq (VN)
Kangiqsualujjuaq (VN)	Umiujaq (VN)
Kangiqsujuaq (VN)	Waskaganish (VC)
Kangirsuk (VN)	Wemindji (VC)
Kuujjuaq (VN)	Whapmagoostui (VC)
Kuujjuarapik (VN)	

The electoral division would also comprise the portion of Municipalité de Baie-James located north of 50°00' northern latitude.

It would also comprise the following reserved lands:

Akulivik (TI)	Kuujjuarapik (TI)
Aupaluk (TI)	Mistissini (TC)
Chisasibi (TC)	Nemiscau (TC)
Eastmain (TC)	Quaqtaq (TI)
Inukjuak (TI)	Salluit (TI)
Kangiqsualujjuaq (TI)	Tasiujaq (TI)
Kangiqsujuaq (TI)	Umiujaq (TI)
Kangirsuk (TI)	Waskaganish (TC)
Kiggaluk (TI)	Wemindji (TC)
Killiniq (TI)	Whapmagoostui (TC)
Kuujjuaq (TI)	

In addition, it would also comprise the unorganized territory of Baie-d'Hudson.

Finally, it would also comprise the unorganized territory of Rivière-Koksoak minus the part included between 55°00' and 55°20' northern latitude, 67°10' western longitude and the boundary of Québec.

Change made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Ungava (23,819 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Ungava (11,829 electors) including the following municipalities: Chapais (V), Chibougamau (V), Lebel-sur-Quévillon (V), Matagami (V) and Waswanipi (VC), the part of Municipalité de Baie-James located to the south of 50°00' northern latitude, the reserved land of Waswanipi, the Indian settlement of Oujé-Bougoumou and the unorganized territories of Caniapiscau and Lac-Juillet.

3.2 Bas-Saint-Laurent

1) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Kamouraska-Témiscouata	34,426	-23.8%
Rimouski	43,110	-4.6%
Rivière-du-Loup	**33,843**	**-25.1%**
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

The Bas-Saint-Laurent region comprises three electoral divisions and the growth of its electoral population has only been 1.8% since 2000. This growth is below that observed in Québec for the same period, namely 5.8%. This population trend was observed in each of the three divisions. According to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, this region should enter a negative growth phase in the years to come.

Among the three electoral divisions of the region, that of Rivière-du-Loup has witnessed the highest growth of its electoral population with a rate of 4.0% since 2000. Nevertheless, the number of electors in this electoral division has not increased sufficiently to avoid this division finding itself in an exceptional situation today. Due to a deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average of -25.1%, changes need to be made to this electoral division.

The electoral division of Kamouraska-Témiscouata has a number of electors that does not exceed the minimum limit permitted under the Election Act with a deviation from the provincial average of -23.8%. Nevertheless, this electoral division has witnessed a decrease in its electoral population since 2000 on the order of 2.4% and is headed toward a similar exceptional situation to that of Rivière-du-Loup.

Finally, the electoral division of Rimouski has posted a growth rate of 3.7%. Its number of electors today remains fairly close to the provincial average.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal for the Bas-Saint-Laurent region provides for a major revamping operation which will mainly affect the electoral divisions of Kamouraska-Témiscouata and Rivière-du-Loup. The proposed electoral divisions have a number of electors that is much closer to the provincial average.

The proposal consists of adding to the electoral division of Rivière-du-Loup all of the municipalities of the regional county municipality of Témiscouata to form the new electoral division of "Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata". This electoral division thus has a deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average of +11.7%.

As for the municipalities comprised in the regional county municipality of Kamouraska, they are added to the electoral division of Montmagny-L'Islet in the Chaudière-Appalaches region. The municipalities of Sainte-Louise and Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies are also added to this division. The name given to this new electoral division is "Côte-du-Sud". The deviation of the number of electors from the provincial

average of the new division is +12.3%. The description of the electoral division of Côte-du-Sud is presented in the section devoted to the Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Finally, under the proposal, the electoral division of Rimouski would be adjusted to the boundaries of the regional county municipality of Rimouski-Neigette by adding the municipalities of Biencourt and Lac-des-Aigles to the proposed electoral division of Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Rimouski	42,191	-6.7%
Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata	50,478	+11.7%
Provincial average	*45,207*	–
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	–
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	–

RIMOUSKI

42,191 electors (-6.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rimouski would comprise the following municipalities:

Esprit-Saint (M)	Saint-Eugène-de-Ladrière (P)
La Trinité-des-Monts (P)	Saint-Fabien (P)
Le Bic (M)	Saint-Marcellin (P)
Rimouski (V)	Saint-Narcisse-de-Rimouski (P)
Saint-Anaclet-de-Lessard (P)	Saint-Valérien (P)

This division would also comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-Huron.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Rimouski (43,110 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Rimouski (919 electors) including the following municipalities: Biencourt (M) and Lac-des-Aigles (M).

RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP–TÉMISCOUATA

50,478 electors (+11.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata would comprise the following municipalities

Auclair (M)

Biencourt (M)

Cabano (V)

Cacouna (M)

Dégelis (V)

Lac-des-Aigles (M)

Lejeune (M)

L'Isle-Verte (M)

Notre-Dame-des-Neiges (M)

Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs (P)

Notre-Dame-du-Lac (V)

Notre-Dame-du-Portage (M)

Packington (P)

Pohénégamook (V)

Rivière-Bleue (M)

Rivière-du-Loup (V)

Saint-Antonin (P)

Saint-Arsène (P)

Saint-Athanase (M)

Saint-Clément (P)

Saint-Cyprien (M)

Saint-Éloi (P)

Saint-Elzéar-de-Témiscouata (M)

Saint-Épiphane (M)

Saint-Eusèbe (P)

Sainte-Françoise (P)

Saint-François-Xavier-de-Viger (M)

Saint-Guy (M)

Saint-Honoré-de-Témiscouata (M)

Saint-Hubert-de-Rivière-du-Loup (M)

Saint-Jean-de-Dieu (M)

Saint-Jean-de-la-Lande (M)

Saint-Juste-du-Lac (M)

Saint-Louis-du-Ha! Ha! (P)

Saint-Marc-du-Lac-Long (P)

Saint-Mathieu-de-Rioux (P)

Saint-Médard (M)

Saint-Michel-du-Squatec (P)

Saint-Modeste (P)

Saint-Paul-de-la-Croix (P)

Saint-Pierre-de-Lamy (M)

Sainte-Rita (M)

Saint-Simon (P)

Trois-Pistoles (V)

This division would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Cacouna	Whitworth

It would also comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-Boisbouscache.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Rivière-du-Loup (33,843 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Rimouski (919 electors) including the following municipalities: Biencourt (M) and Lac-des-Aigles (M). Part of the current division of Kamouraska-Témiscouata (15,716 electors) including the following municipalities: Auclair (M), Cabano (V), Dégelis (V), Lejeune (M), Notre-Dame-du-Lac (V), Packington (P), Pohénégamook (V), Rivière-Bleue (M), Saint-Athanase (M), Saint-Elzéar-de-Témiscouata (M), Saint-Eusèbe (P), Saint-Honoré-de-Témiscouata (M), Saint-Jean-de-la-Lande (M), Saint-Juste-du-Lac (M), Saint-Louis-du-Ha! Ha! (P), Saint-Marc-du-Lac-Long (P), Saint-Michel-du-Squatec (P) and Saint-Pierre-de-Lamy (M).	None.

3.3 Capitale-Nationale

1) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Charlesbourg	50,847	+12.5%
Charlevoix	**33,156**	**-26.7%**
Chauveau	52,407	+15.9%
Jean-Lesage	48,145	+6.5%
Jean-Talon	40,159	-11.2%
La Peltrie	52,568	+16.3%
Louis-Hébert	51,529	+14.0%
Montmorency	52,739	+16.7%
Portneuf	44,424	-1.7%
Taschereau	47,146	+4.3%
Vanier	54,087	+19.6%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

The Capitale-Nationale region comprises eleven electoral divisions and has witnessed an increase of its electoral population on the order of 6.4% since 2000. This growth rate is slightly higher than the growth rate of Québec, which was 5.8% during the same period. According to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the population growth of this region should continue at the same pace for a few years.

While the region is mainly organized around Québec City, which accounts for close to three-quarters of the region's electoral population, the population growth has mainly been significant in the suburbs of this city and, to a certain extent, in the former municipalities that today form the first ring of residential development around downtown Québec City.

The electoral divisions of Chauveau, Montmorency and Vanier have witnessed the strongest growth since 2000. They posted a growth rate of their electoral population of 12.9%, 11.4% and 11.6% respectively. With a deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average of +19.6%, the electoral division of Vanier is the most likely division to rapidly approach the maximum limit permitted under the Election Act.

The divisions of La Peltrie and Louis-Hébert also surround downtown Québec City and are in a similar situation. Their deviation from the provincial average is +16.3% and +14.0% respectively. However, the growth rate of their electoral population posted since 2000 has been about 7.5%, which is slightly above the provincial growth observed.

Conversely, the electoral divisions of Jean-Lesage, Jean-Talon and Taschereau, which correspond roughly to downtown Québec City, have experienced a population growth below that observed in Québec since 2000. The growth rates, which vary from -1.3% to 3.0%, have been among the lowest of the region. Nevertheless, the number of electors of these three divisions today remains fairly close to that of the provincial average.

Finally, the Capitale-Nationale region also includes two rural electoral divisions. While the electoral division of Portneuf has posted a fairly high growth rate of 7.6%, which has mainly occurred in its municipalities situated near Québec City, the same cannot be said for the electoral division of Charlevoix. This division is situated on the eastern limit of the region and its electoral population has only increased by 2.0% since 2000. As its deviation from the provincial average is -26.7%, the electoral division of Charlevoix is currently the only one in the region to be in an exceptional situation. As a result, its number of electors must be increased significantly to be closer to the provincial average.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal for the Capitale-Nationale region provides for several changes to the boundaries of the electoral divisions. On the one hand, the changes are meant to improve the divisions whose number of electors deviates too far from the provincial average, as is the case of Charlevoix which is in an exceptional situation. On the other hand, these changes aim, wherever possible, to adjust the boundaries of the electoral divisions to the boundaries of the boroughs of the Ville de Québec.

The first proposed change consists of re-examining the electoral division of Charlevoix to correct its exceptional negative deviation. This division is expanded to the west up to the limits of the Ville de Québec. It now groups all of the municipalities of the regional county municipality of La Côte-de-Beaupré, including those of Boischatel, Château-Richer and L'Ange-Gardien. The six municipalities that make up île d'Orléans are also added. It is proposed to name this new division "Beaupré-Charlevoix". Moreover, it is proposed that the municipalities of Baie-Sainte-Catherine and Saint-Siméon as well as the unorganized territories of Sagard and Mont-Élie be withdrawn in order to include them in the electoral division of René-Lévesque, in the Côte-Nord region, whose number of electors is currently very close to the minimum limit permitted under the Election Act.

The proposed changes for the new electoral division of Beaupré-Charlevoix make it possible to decrease the number of electors of the electoral division of Montmorency, which is experiencing strong growth. The proposed electoral division of Montmorency is thus moved slightly westward and comprises a bigger portion of the borough of Beauport of the Ville de Québec, which is currently in the electoral division of Jean-Lesage. This latter division is also modified and comprises, in addition, the entire borough of Limoilou.

Another proposed change concerns the electoral division of Taschereau. Its boundaries now comprise the entire borough of La Cité. From the same perspective, the electoral division of Vanier is reduced in order to correspond solely to the borough of Les Rivières. The deviation of its number of electors from the provincial average is +14.6%. The name given to the proposed electoral division is "Vanier-Les Rivières".

The divisions of Jean-Talon and Louis-Hébert are also modified. The eastern boundary of the electoral division of Jean-Talon henceforth corresponds to the eastern boundary of the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery, whereas its western boundary corresponds to the overhead electric power line that runs alongside much of the boulevard Pie-XII. The electoral division of Louis-Hébert now comprises the Ville de Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures, which is in the current borough of La Peltrie.

It is also proposed to adjust the boundary between the divisions of Chauveau and La Peltrie so that the number of electors of the electoral division of Chauveau is closer to the provincial average. The municipalities of Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier and Shannon are thus added to the proposed electoral division of La Peltrie. This latter division has been restructured along a north-south axis and also comprises the municipalities of Fossambault-sur-le-Lac, Lac-Saint-Joseph and Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier.

Finally, the other rural division of the region, namely that of Portneuf, has been re-examined to bring together only those municipalities that make up the regional county municipality of Portneuf. Moreover, the municipalities of Lac-aux-Sables and Notre-Dame-de-Montauban have been transferred to the electoral division of Laviolette, in the Mauricie region.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Beaupré-Charlevoix	46,761	+3.4%
Charlesbourg	50,847	+12.5%
Chauveau	50,081	+10.8%
Jean-Lesage	46,960	+3.9%
Jean-Talon	47,693	+5.5%
La Peltrie	51,232	+13.3%
Louis-Hébert	40,390	-10.7%
Montmorency	50,383	+11.4%
Portneuf	37,334	-17.4%
Taschereau	50,396	+11.5%
Vanier-Les Rivières	51,815	+14.6%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

BEAUPRÉ-CHARLEVOIX

46,761 electors (+3.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Beaupré-Charlevoix would comprise the following municipalities:

Baie-Saint-Paul (V)	Sainte-Famille (P)
Beaupré (V)	Saint-Ferréol-les-Neiges (M)
Boischatel (M)	Saint-François-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M)
Château-Richer (V)	Saint-Hilarion (P)
Clermont (V)	Saint-Jean-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M)
La Malbaie (V)	Saint-Irénée (P)
L'Ange-Gardien (M)	Saint-Joachim (P)
Les Éboulements (M)	Saint-Laurent-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M)
L'Isle-aux-Coudres (M)	Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague-du-Cap-Tourmente (P)
Notre-Dame-des-Monts (M)	Sainte-Pétronille (VL)
Petite-Rivière-Saint-François (M)	Saint-Pierre-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M)
Saint-Aimé-des-Lacs (M)	Saint-Tite-des-Caps (M)
Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré (V)	Saint-Urbain (P)

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Jacques-Cartier	Sault-au-Cochon
Lac-Pikauba	

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Charlevoix (33,156 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Montmorency (15,102 electors) including the following municipalities: Boischatel (M), Château-Richer (V), L'Ange-Gardien (M), Sainte-Famille (P), Saint-François-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M), Saint-Jean-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M), Saint-Laurent-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M), Sainte-Pétronille (VL) and Saint-Pierre-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M). Part of the electoral division of Chauveau (no elector) including the part of the unorganized territory of Lac-Jacques-Cartier comprised in this division.	Part of the current division of Charlevoix (1,497 electors) including the following municipalities: Baie-Sainte-Catherine (M), Saint-Siméon (M) and the unorganized territories of Mont-Élie and Sagard.

CHARLESBOURG

50,847 electors (+12.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Charlesbourg would comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Charlesbourg and bounded as follows: the rue de la Faune, the avenue du Zoo in a northern direction, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the rue Saint-Aubert, the extension of the rue Saint-Aubert, the rivière des Roches and the boundary of the borough of Charlesbourg.

The proposed division of Charlesbourg would be identical to the current division.

CHAUVEAU

50,081 electors (+ 10.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chauveau would comprise the following municipalities:

Lac-Beauport (M)

Lac-Delage (V)

Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury (CU)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Charlesbourg and bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Québec, the boundary of the borough of Charlesbourg, the rivière des Roches, the extension of the rue Saint-Aubert, the rue Saint-Aubert, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the avenue du Zoo in a southern direction, the rue de la Faune and the boundary of the borough of Charlesbourg.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles and bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Québec, the boundary of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles, the boulevard de l'Ormière, a line in a northern direction, the rue Monseigneur-Cooke and the boundary of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles.

Moreover, it would also comprise the Indian reserve of Wendake.

Finally, it would comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-Croche.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Chauveau (52,407 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Vanier (2,085 electors) situated in the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles and bounded as follows: the overhead electric power line, the boulevard de l'Ormière and the boundary of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles.	Part of the current division of Chauveau (4,411 electors) including the following municipalities: Shannon (M) and Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier (M) in addition to the part of the unorganized territory of Lac-Jacques-Cartier comprised in this electoral division.

JEAN-LESAGE

46,960 electors (+3.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Jean-Lesage would comprise a part of the Ville de Québec which corresponds to the borough of Limoilou.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Beauport and bounded as follows: the avenue Saint-David, the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the rivière Beauport, the limit of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent and the boundary of the borough of Beauport.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Jean-Lesage (48,145 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Taschereau (11,561 electors) situated in the borough of Limoilou and bounded as follows: the avenue Lamontagne, the 18e Rue, the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company, the boundary of the borough of Limoilou and the boulevard Wilfrid-Hamel.	Part of the current division of Jean-Lesage (12,746 electors) situated in the borough of Beauport and bounded as follows: the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the extension of the autoroute, the limit of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent and the rivière Beauport.

JEAN-TALON

47,693 electors (+5.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Jean-Talon would comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery, the limit of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the overhead electric power line situated to the west of the boulevard Pie-XII and the boundary of the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Jean-Talon (40,159 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Louis-Hébert (23,918 electors) situated in the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery and bounded as follows: the autoroute Robert-Bourassa (740), the chemin des Quatre-Bourgeois, the autoroute Henri-IV (73), the limit of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the overhead electric power line and the boundary of the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery.	Part of the current division of Jean-Talon (16,384 electors) situated in the borough of La Cité and bounded as follows: the boulevard Charest, the avenue Saint-Sacrement, the coteau Sainte-Geneviève, the eastern limit of the property of pavillon St-Vallier of the Institut Saint-Joseph, the chemin Sainte-Foy, the avenue des Érables, the Grande Allée Ouest, the Grande Allée Est, the fortification wall, the cliff and the boundary of the borough of La Cité.

LA PELTRIE

51,232 electors (+13.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of La Peltrie would comprise the following municipalities:

Fossambault-sur-le-Lac (V)	Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier (V)
Lac-Saint-Joseph (V)	Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier (M)
L'Ancienne-Lorette (V)	Shannon (M)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Laurentien and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Laurentien, the rue Monseigneur-Cooke, the extension of the rue Monseigneur-Cooke, the boulevard de l'Ormière, the boundary of the borough of Laurentien, the boulevard Wilfrid-Hamel and the limit of the Ville de Québec.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of La Peltrie (52,568 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Portneuf (5, 272 electors) including the following municipalities: Fossambault-sur-le-Lac (V), Lac-Saint-Joseph (V) and Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier (V). Part of the current division of Chauveau (4,411 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier (M) and Shannon (M). Part of the current division of Vanier (1,760 electors) situated in the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles and bounded as follows: the boulevard de l'Ormière, the boundary of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles and the overhead electric power line.	Part of the current division of La Peltrie (12,779 electors) including the Ville de Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures.

LOUIS-HÉBERT

40,390 electors (-10.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Louis-Hébert would comprise the Ville de Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Laurentien and bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Québec with the Ville de L'Ancienne-Lorette, the boundary of the borough of Laurentien, the limit of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the limit of the Ville de Québec and the boulevard Wilfrid-Hamel.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery and bounded as follows: the overhead electric power line situated to the west of the boulevard Pie-XII, the limit of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent and the boundary of the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Louis-Hébert (51,529 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of La Peltrie (12,779 electors) including the Ville de Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures.	Part of the current division of Louis-Hébert (23,918 electors) situated in the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery and bounded as follows: the autoroute Robert-Bourassa (740), the chemin des Quatre-Bourgeois, the autoroute Henri-IV (73), the limit of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the overhead electric power line situated to the west of the boulevard Pie-XII and the boundary of the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery.

MONTMORENCY

50,383 electors (+11.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Montmorency would comprise the Municipalité de Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Beauport and bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Québec, the limit of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the rivière Beauport, the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the avenue Saint-David and the boundary of the borough of Beauport.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Montmorency (52,739 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Jean-Lesage (12,746 electors) situated in the borough of Beauport and bounded as follows: the rivière Beauport, the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the extension of the autoroute and the limit of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent.	Part of the current division of Montmorency (15,102 electors) including the following municipalities: Boischatel (M), Château-Richer (V), L'Ange-Gardien (M), Sainte-Famille (P), Saint-François-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M), Saint-Jean-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M), Saint-Laurent-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M), Sainte-Pétronille (VL) and Saint-Pierre-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M).

PORTNEUF

37,334 electors (-17.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Portneuf would comprise the following municipalities:

Cap-Santé (V)	Saint-Basile (V)
Deschambault-Grondines (M)	Saint-Casimir (M)
Donnacona (V)	Sainte-Christine-d'Auvergne (M)
Lac-Sergent (V)	Saint-Gilbert (P)
Neuville (V)	Saint-Léonard-de-Portneuf (M)
Pont-Rouge (V)	Saint-Marc-des-Carrières (V)
Portneuf (V)	Saint-Raymond (V)
Rivière-à-Pierre (M)	Saint-Thuribe (P)
Saint-Alban (M)	Saint-Ulbade (M)

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Blanc	Linton
Lac-Lapeyrère	

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Portneuf (44,424 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Portneuf (7,090 electors) including the following municipalities: Fossambault-sur-le-Lac (V), Lac-aux-Sables (P), Lac-Saint-Joseph (V), Notre-Dame-de-Montauban (M) and Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier (V).

TASCHEREAU

50,396 electors (+11.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Taschereau would comprise the Paroisse de Notre-Dame-des-Anges.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec which corresponds to the borough of La Cité.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Taschereau (47,146 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Jean-Talon (16,384 electors) situated in the borough of La Cité and bounded as follows: the boulevard Charest, the avenue Saint-Sacrement, the coteau Sainte-Geneviève, the eastern limit of the property of pavillon St-Vallier of the Institut Saint-Joseph, the chemin Sainte-Foy, the avenue des Érables, the Grande Allée Ouest, the Grande Allée Est, the fortification wall, the cliff and the boundary of the borough of La Cité.	Part of the current division of Taschereau (11,561 electors) situated in the borough of Limoilou and bounded as follows: the avenue Lamontagne, the 18e Rue, the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company, the boundary of the borough of Limoilou and the boulevard Wilfrid-Hamel. Part of the current division of Taschereau (1,573 electors) situated in the borough of Les Rivières and bounded as follows: the boulevard Wilfrid-Hamel, the boundary of the borough of Les Rivières and the limit of the former Ville de Vanier as it existed on December 31, 2001.

VANIER-LES RIVIÈRES

51,815 electors (+14.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Vanier-Les Rivières would comprise a part of the Ville de Québec which corresponds to the borough of Les Rivières.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Vanier (54,087 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	***Withdrawal***
Part of the current division of Taschereau (1,573 electors) including a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Les Rivières and bounded as follows: the boulevard Wilfrid-Hamel, the boundary of the borough of Les Rivières and the limit of the former Ville de Vanier as it existed on December 31, 2001.	Part of the current division of Vanier (3,845 electors) situated in the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles and the overhead electric power li

3.4 Chaudière-Appalaches

1) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Beauce-Nord	39,694	-12.2%
Beauce-Sud	46,511	+2.9%
Bellechasse	34,542	-23.6%
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	51,595	+14.1%
Frontenac	**33,285**	**-26.4%**
Lévis	50,733	+12.2%
Lotbinière	33,980	-24.8%
Montmagny-L'Islet	**32,057**	**-29.1%**
Moyenne provinciale	*45,207*	-
Seuil minimal (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Seuil maximal (+25%)	*56,509*	-

The Chaudière-Appalaches region currently has eight electoral divisions. It has witnessed a growth of its electoral population on the order of 5.6% since 2000, which is fairly close to that of Québec for the same period (5.8%). However, the growth observed has been quite different from one division to another. According to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, this region should see its population growth level off in the years to come.

The divisions of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière and Lévis encompass the territory of the Ville de Lévis. These two divisions are those having experienced the highest growth of their electoral population in the region. They have posted a growth rate of 13.3% and 10.2% respectively, since 2000. They are also the most populated divisions with a deviation of their number of electors from the provincial average of +14.1% and +12.2% respectively.

The divisions of Beauce-Nord and Beauce-Sud have had a similar or slightly superior growth to that of the province since 2000 (5.8%). These divisions notably include the towns of Saint-Georges and Sainte-Marie. They have posted a growth rate of 7.4% and 5.6% respectively.

Finally, the other four electoral divisions of the region have experienced a growth of their electoral population below that of Québec since 2000. They are the divisions of Bellechasse, Frontenac, Lotbinière and Montmagny-L'Islet and correspond more to the rural part of the Chaudière-Appalaches region. The divisions of Frontenac and Montmagny-L'Islet already have a deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average that is below the minimum limit permitted under the Election Act. As a result, these divisions are in an exceptional situation. As for the divisions of Bellechasse and Lotbinière, they have a deviation of -23.6% and -24.8% respectively from the provincial average. Both are headed toward the same exceptional situation.

Given the presence of two electoral divisions having an exceptional negative deviation and another two headed in the same situation, the Chaudière-Appalaches region currently finds itself in a position where its number of divisions does not correspond to its demographic weight within Québec.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal for the Chaudière-Appalaches region provides for the withdrawal of one electoral division. The purpose of this change is to rebalance the number of divisions of this region in relation to its demographic weight while correcting the cases of exceptional negative deviations and increasing the number of electors of those divisions that are headed in this situation. The number of electors per division is thus closer to the provincial average.

The first change proposed is to add to the electoral division of Frontenac certain municipalities situated in the southern part of the current division of Beauce-Nord, namely those of Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce and Vallée-Jonction. The name that has been proposed for this new division is "Beauce-Amiante". Other municipalities will also be added in its western part, namely those of Beaulac-Garthby, Saint-Ferdinand and Saint-Fortunat. As for the municipalities of Beauceville, Saint-Alfred and Saint-Victor, they are added to the proposed division of Beauce-Sud.

Other changes are meant to better balance the number of electors of the divisions of Bellechasse and Lotbinière with those of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière and Lévis. It is proposed that the electoral division of Bellechasse include the part to the south of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (autoroute 20) of the current division of Lévis. It is also proposed that the electoral division of Lotbinière include the part to the west of the rivière Chaudière of the current division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière. This part corresponds to the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Ouest.

The proposed division of Lotbinière has been revised to respect in large part the boundary of the administrative regions of Chaudière-Appalaches and Centre-du-Québec. The municipalities of the regional county municipality of Bécancour are thus all part of the proposed division of Nicolet-Bécancour, in the Centre-du-Québec region. As for the majority of the municipalities that make up the regional county municipality of L'Érable, they are grouped within the proposed division of Arthabaska.

Another proposed change concerns the division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière. It has been restructured along a north-south axis and comprises the municipalities situated in the northern part of the current division of Beauce-Nord. They are notably the municipalities of Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon, Sainte-Marie and Scott.

Finally, it is proposed to add the western part of the current division of Kamouraska-Témiscouata, in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region, to the electoral division of Montmagny-L'Islet. All of the municipalities that make up the regional county municipality of Kamouraska as well as those of Sainte-Louise and Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies are grouped together. The name that has been proposed for this new division is "Côte-du-Sud".

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Beauce-Amiante	47,296	+4.6%
Beauce-Sud	51,061	+12.9%
Bellechasse	40,801	-9.7%
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	46,332	+2.5%
Côte-du-Sud	50,767	+12.3%
Lévis	44,474	-1.6%
Lotbinière	48,525	+7.3%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

BEAUCE-AMIANTE

47,296 electors (+4.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Beauce-Amiante would comprise the following municipalities:

Adstock (M)

Beaulac-Garthby (M)

Disræli (P)

Disræli (V)

East Broughton (M)

Frampton (M)

Irlande (M)

Kinnear's Mills (M)

Sacré-Cœur-de-Jésus (P)

Saint-Adrien-d'Irlande (M)

Saint-Jacques-de-Leeds (M)

Saint-Jacques-le-Majeur-de-Wolfestown (P)

Saint-Jean-de-Brébeuf (M)

Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce (V)

Saint-Joseph-de-Coleraine (M)

Saint-Joseph-des-Érables (M)

Saint-Jules (P)

Saint-Julien (M)

Saint-Odilon-de-Cranbourne (P)

Saint-Pierre-de-Broughton (M)

Saints-Anges (P)	Sainte-Praxède (P)
Sainte-Clotilde-de-Beauce (M)	Saint-Séverin (P)
Saint-Ferdinand (M)	Thetford Mines (V)
Saint-Fortunat (M)	Tring-Jonction (VL)
Saint-Frédéric (P)	Vallée-Jonction (M)

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Frontenac (33,285 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	***Withdrawal***
Part of the current division of Beauce-Nord (10,866 electors) including the following municipalities: Frampton (M), Saints-Anges (P), Saint-Frédéric (P), Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce (V), Saint-Joseph-des-Érables (M), Saint-Jules (P), Saint-Odilon-de-Cranbourne (P), Saint-Séverin (P), Tring-Jonction (VL) and Vallée-Jonction (M). Part of the current division of Beauce-Sud (442 electors) including the Municipalité de Sainte-Clotilde-de-Beauce. Part of the current division of Lotbinière (1,712 electors) including the Municipalité de Saint-Ferdinand. Part of the current division of Richmond (991 electors) including the following municipalities: Beaulac-Garthby (M) and Saint-Fortunat (M).	None.

BEAUCE-SUD

51,061 electors (+12.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Beauce-Sud would comprise the following municipalities:

Beauceville (V)	Saint-Georges (V)
La Guadeloupe (VL)	Saint-Hilaire-de-Dorset (P)
Lac-Poulin (VL)	Saint-Honoré-de-Shenley (M)
Notre-Dame-des-Pins (P)	Saint-Martin (P)
Saint-Alfred (M)	Saint-Philibert (M)
Sainte-Aurélie (M)	Saint-Prosper (M)
Saint-Benjamin (M)	Saint-René (P)
Saint-Benoît-Labre (M)	Saint-Simon-les-Mines (M)
Saint-Côme-Linière (M)	Saint-Théophile (M)
Saint-Éphrem-de-Beauce (M)	Saint-Victor (M)
Saint-Évariste-de-Forsyth (M)	Saint-Zacharie (M)
Saint-Gédéon-de-Beauce (M)	

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Beauce-Sud (46,511 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	***Withdrawal***
Part of the current division of Beauce-Nord (7,139 electors) including the following municipalities: Beauceville (V), Saint-Alfred (M) and Saint-Victor (M).	Part of the current division of Beauce-Sud (2,589 electors) including the following municipalities: Courcelles (P), Sainte-Clotilde-de-Beauce (M), Saint-Ludger (M) and Saint-Robert-Bellarmin (M).

BELLECHASSE

40,801 electors (-9.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bellechasse would comprise the following municipalities:

Armagh (M)	Saint-Lazare-de-Bellechasse (M)
Beaumont (M)	Saint-Léon-de-Standon (P)
Honfleur (M)	Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague (M)
La Durantaye (P)	Saint-Luc-de-Bellechasse (M)
Lac-Etchemin (M)	Saint-Magloire (M)
Notre-Dame-Auxiliatrice-de-Buckland (P)	Saint-Malachie (P)
Saint-Anselme (M)	Saint-Michel-de-Bellechasse (M)
Saint-Camille-de-Lellis (P)	Saint-Nazaire-de-Dorchester (P)
Saint-Charles-de-Bellechasse (M)	Saint-Nérée (P)
Sainte-Claire (M)	Saint-Philémon (P)
Saint-Cyprien (P)	Saint-Raphaël (M)
Saint-Damien-de-Buckland (P)	Sainte-Rose-de-Watford (M)
Saint-Gervais (M)	Sainte-Sabine (P)
Saint-Henri (M)	Saint-Vallier (M)
Sainte-Justine (M)	

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Lévis situated in the borough of Desjardins and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Desjardins situated to the south of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20).

Change made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Bellechasse (34,542 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Lévis (6,259 electors) situated in the borough of Desjardins and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Desjardins situated to the south of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20).	None.

CHUTES-DE-LA-CHAUDIÈRE

46,332 electors (+2.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière would comprise the following municipalities:

Saint-Bernard (M)	Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon (P)
Saint-Elzéar (M)	Sainte-Marguerite (P)
Sainte-Hénédine (P)	Sainte-Marie (V)
Saint-Isidore (M)	Scott (M)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Lévis situated in the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est situated to the south of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20).

Changes made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière (51,595 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Beauce-Nord (21,689 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Bernard (M), Saint-Elzéar (M), Sainte-Hénédine (P), Saint-Isidore (M), Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon (P), Sainte-Marguerite (P), Sainte-Marie (V) and Scott (M). Part of the current division of Lévis (no elector) situated in the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est and bounded as follows: the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20), the boundary of the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est and the rivière Etchemin.	Part of the current division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière (26,952 electors) which corresponds to the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Ouest.

CÔTE-DU-SUD

50,767 electors (+12.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Côte-du-Sud would comprise the following municipalities:

Berthier-sur-Mer (M)	Sainte-Félicité (M)
Cap-Saint-Ignace (M)	Saint-François-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud (M)

Kamouraska (M)

La Pocatière (V)

Lac-Frontière (M)

L'Islet (M)

Mont-Carmel (M)

Montmagny (V)

Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire (M)

Rivière-Ouelle (M)

Saint-Adalbert (M)

Saint-Alexandre-de-Kamouraska (M)

Saint-André (M)

Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière (P)

Saint-Antoine-de-l'Isle-aux-Grues (P)

Sainte-Apolline-de-Patton (P)

Saint-Aubert (M)

Saint-Bruno-de-Kamouraska (M)

Saint-Cyrille-de-Lessard (P)

Saint-Damase-de-L'Islet (M)

Saint-Denis (P)

Sainte-Euphémie-sur-Rivière-du-Sud (M)

Saint-Fabien-de-Panet (P)

Saint-Gabriel-Lalemant (M)

Saint-Germain (P)

Sainte-Hélène (M)

Saint-Jean-Port-Joli (M)

Saint-Joseph-de-Kamouraska (P)

Saint-Just-de-Bretenières (M)

Sainte-Louise (P)

Sainte-Lucie-de-Beauregard (M)

Saint-Marcel (M)

Saint-Omer (M)

Saint-Onésime-d'Ixworth (P)

Saint-Pacôme (M)

Saint-Pamphile (V)

Saint-Pascal (V)

Saint-Paul-de-Montminy (M)

Sainte-Perpétue (M)

Saint-Philippe-de-Néri (P)

Saint-Pierre-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud (P)

Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies (P)

Tourville (M)

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Petit-Lac-Sainte-Anne

Picard

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Montmagny-L'Islet (32,057 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Kamouraska-Témiscouata (18,710 electors) including the following municipalities: Kamouraska (M), La Pocatière (V), Mont-Carmel (M), Rivière-Ouelle (M), Saint-Alexandre-de-Kamouraska (M), Saint-André (M), Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière (P), Saint-Bruno-de-Kamouraska (M), Saint-Denis (P), Saint-Gabriel-Lalemant (M), Saint-Germain (P), Sainte-Hélène (M), Saint-Joseph-de-Kamouraska (P), Sainte-Louise (P), Saint-Onésime-d'Ixworth (P), Saint-Pacôme (M), Saint-Pascal (V), Saint-Philippe-de-Néri (P), Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies (P) and the unorganized territories of Petit-Lac-Sainte-Anne and Picard.	None.

LÉVIS

44,474 electors (-1.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Lévis would comprise a part of the Ville de Lévis situated in the borough of Desjardins and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Desjardins situated to the north of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20).

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Lévis situated in the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est situated to the north of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20).

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Lévis (50,733 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None	Part of the current division of Lévis (6,259 electors) situated in the borough of Desjardins and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Desjardins situated to the south of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20). Part of the current division of Lévis (no elector) situated in the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est and bounded as follows: the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20), the boundary of the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est and the rivière Etchemin.

LOTBINIÈRE

48,525 electors (+7.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Lotbinière would comprise the following municipalities:

Dosquet (M)	Sainte-Croix (M)
Laurier-Station (VL)	Saint-Édouard-de-Lotbinière (P)
Leclercville (M)	Saint-Flavien (M)
Lotbinière (M)	Saint-Gilles (P)
Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Cœur-d'Issoudun (P)	Saint-Janvier-de-Joly (M)
Saint-Agapit (M)	Saint-Narcisse-de-Beaurivage (P)
Sainte-Agathe-de-Lotbinière (M)	Saint-Patrice-de-Beaurivage (M)
Saint-Antoine-de-Tilly (M)	Saint-Sylvestre (M)
Saint-Apollinaire (M)	Val-Alain (M)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Lévis which corresponds to the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Ouest.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Lotbinière (33,980 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	***Withdrawal***
Part of the current division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière (26,952 electors) which corresponds to the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Ouest.	Part of the current division of Lotbinière (12,407 electors) including the following municipalities: Deschaillons-sur-Saint-Laurent (M), Fortierville (M), Inverness (M), Laurierville (M), Lemieux (M), Lyster (M), Manseau (M), Parisville (P), Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (P), Sainte-Cécile-de-Lévrard (P), Saint-Ferdinand (M), Sainte-Françoise (M), Saint-Louis-de-Blandford (P), Sainte-Marie-de-Blandford (M), Saint-Pierre-Baptiste (P), Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets (M), Sainte-Sophie-de-Lévrard (P), Sainte-Sophie-d'Halifax (M) and Villeroy (M).

3.5 Côte-Nord

1) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Duplessis	36,665	-18.9%
René-Lévesque	34,341	-24.0%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

The Côte-Nord region comprises two electoral divisions and covers a large territory of more than 200,000 square kilometres. The two biggest towns are Baie-Comeau and Sept-Îles. In all, they account for more than 36,000 electors, namely just over half of the electoral population of the Côte-Nord region.

The region has witnessed a significant decline of its electoral population since 2000. It has posted the lowest growth rate among the regions of Québec, namely -3.3%. This growth rate is far below the provincial rate observed during the same period, namely 5.8%. According to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the population of the Côte-Nord region will continue to experience negative growth at a similar pace in the years to come.

Of the two electoral divisions of the region, Duplessis has posted the less small growth rate of its electoral population, namely -2.4%. However, it remains well below that of the province. This division also comprises the biggest number of electors, despite the deviation of its number of electors from the provincial average which currently stands at -18.9%. While it finds itself in a negative growth situation, the electoral division of Duplessis should not see its number of electors drop below the minimum limit permitted under the Election Act over the short or medium term.

The more problematic electoral division is that of René-Lévesque. It has posted a growth rate of -4.2% since 2000 and its number of electors is very close to the minimum limit permitted under the Act. With a deviation from the provincial average of -24.0%, the electoral division of René-Lévesque will find itself with an exceptional negative deviation in the very short term, if no change is made to this division.

2) Delimitation proposal

The priority objective of the delimitation proposal for the Côte-Nord region is to correct the critical situation of the electoral division of René-Lévesque. Given the fact that the electoral division of Duplessis also comprises a small number of electors, the approach favoured is to expand the electoral division of René-Lévesque mainly in its southwestern part.

Under the proposal, the municipalities of Baie-Sainte-Catherine and Saint-Siméon as well as the unorganized territories of Sagard and Mont-Élie, which are part of the current division of Charlevoix, are added to the electoral division of René-Lévesque. The Municipalité de Petit-Saguenay, which is in the current division of Dubuc, is also added. These significant additions allow the proposed division of René-Lévesque to have a deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average of -19.3%.

Another proposed change consists of expanding the electoral division of Duplessis in its northwest part by adding to it the unorganized territories of Caniapiscau and Lac-Juillet, which are currently part of the division of Ungava. The proposed division of Duplessis would thus comprise the entire territory of the regional county municipality of Caniapiscau, which is part of the administrative region of the Côte-Nord. No elector is affected by this change.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	***Electors as of November 30, 2007***	
	Number	**Deviation**
Duplessis	36,665	-18.9%
René-Lévesque	36,461	-19.3%
Provincial average	***45,207***	–
Minimum limit (-25%)	***33,905***	–
Maximum limit (+25%)	***56,509***	–

DUPLESSIS

36,665 electors (-18.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Duplessis would comprise the following municipalities:

Aguanish (M)	L'Île-d'Anticosti (M)
Baie-Johan-Beetz (M)	Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan (M)
Blanc-Sablon (M)	Natashquan (CT)
Bonne-Espérance (M)	Port-Cartier (V)
Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent (M)	Rivière-au-Tonnerre (M)
Fermont (V)	Rivière-Saint-Jean (M)
Gros-Mécatina (M)	Saint-Augustin (M)
Havre-Saint-Pierre (M)	Schefferville (V)
Kawawachikamach (VK)	Sept-Îles (V)

This division would also comprise the reserved land of Kawawachikamach, the Indian settlement of Pakuashipi and the following Indian reserves:

La Romaine	Mingan
Lac-John	Natashquan
Maliotenam	Uashat
Matimekosh	

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Caniapiscau	Lac-Walker
Lac-Jérôme	Petit-Mécatina
Lac-Juillet	Rivière-Mouchalagane
Lac-Vacher	Rivière-Nipissis

Finally, it would comprise the part of the unorganized territory of Rivière-Koksoak included between 55°00' and the 55°20' latitude north, 67°10' longitude west and the boundary of Québec.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Duplessis (36,665 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Ungava (no elector) including the following unorganized territories: Caniapiscau and Lac-Juillet.	None.

RENÉ-LÉVESQUE

36,461 electors (-19.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The division of René-Lévesque would comprise the following municipalities:

Baie-Comeau (V)	Longue-Rive (M)
Baie-Sainte-Catherine (M)	Petit-Saguenay (M)

Baie-Trinité (VL)	Pointe-aux-Outardes (VL)
Chute-aux-Outardes (VL)	Pointe-Lebel (VL)
Colombier (M)	Portneuf-sur-Mer (M)
Forestville (V)	Ragueneau (P)
Franquelin (M)	Sacré-Cœur (M)
Godbout (VL)	Saint-Siméon (M)
Les Bergeronnes (M)	Tadoussac (VL)
Les Escoumins (M)	

This division would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Betsiamites	Essipit

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-au-Brochet	Rivière-aux-Outardes
Mont-Élie	Sagard

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of René-Lévesque (34,341 ele and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Charlevoix (1,497 electors) including the following municipalities: Baie-Sainte-Catherine (M) and Saint-Siméon (M) and the following unorganized territories: Mont-Élie and Sagard. Part of the current division of Dubuc (623 electors) including the Municipalité de Petit-Saguenay.	None.

3.6 Estrie–Centre-du-Québec

1) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Arthabaska	48,915	+8.2%
Drummond	**56,939**	**+26.0%**
Johnson	43,485	-3.8%
Mégantic-Compton	**33,706**	**-25.4%**
Nicolet-Yamaska	34,498	-23.7%
Orford	54,123	+19.7%
Richmond	36,254	-19.8%
Saint-François	45,151	-0.1%
Sherbrooke	48,374	+7.0%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

The Estrie–Centre-du-Québec region comprises nine electoral divisions and its electoral population has increased since 2000. This region has witnessed a growth rate of 6.8%, which is superior to that of the province, which stood at 5.8% for the same period. According to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the population growth will continue in the years to come and should manifest itself more in the Estrie region.

The region is mainly organized around three urban poles: the towns of Drummondville, Sherbrooke and Victoriaville. Representing more than 195,000 electors, these three towns alone account for close to half of the region's electoral population. With their suburbs, these three towns basically correspond to the fastest growing areas of the Estrie–Centre-du-Québec region.

Two of the nine electoral divisions have experienced a growth of their electoral population that is significantly greater than that of Québec since 2000. The electoral division of Drummond, owing to its growth rate of 10.7% and its number of electors, which exceeds the maximum limit permitted under the Election Act, currently finds itself in an exceptional situation. The division of Orford, for its part, has witnessed an even stronger growth of its electoral population on the order of 15.3%. Due to a deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average of +19.7%, this division is headed toward an exceptional situation.

Conversely, four of the nine electoral divisions have had a significantly smaller growth rate than that of the province since 2000. Among these divisions, the electoral division of Mégantic-Compton is currently in an exceptional situation. Since this division has a deviation of -25.4% from the provincial

average, its number of electors is below the minimum limit permitted under the Act. Moreover, the electoral division of Nicolet-Yamaska is headed toward the same exceptional situation. It has a deviation of -23.7% from the provincial average and its growth rate of 1.1% since 2000 has been the lowest in the region.

Finally, representations have been made to the Commission de la représentation électorale requesting that the boundaries of the electoral divisions be better harmonized with the boundaries of the administrative regions and of the regional county municipalities of the region. In this respect, the electoral division of Johnson stands out. It overlaps three administrative regions, namely those of Centre-du-Québec, Estrie and Montérégie. It comprises blocks of municipalities from five different regional county municipalities and includes a borough of the Ville de Sherbrooke.

2) Delimitation proposal

The priority objective of the delimitation proposal for the Estrie–Centre-du-Québec region is to correct the exceptional situation of two divisions of the region, while paying special attention to respecting the boundaries of the regional county municipalities and the administrative regions.

It is proposed to modify the eastern boundary of the electoral division of Nicolet-Yamaska in order to increase its number of electors and, in so doing, to prevent this division from finding itself in an exceptional situation. All of the municipalities that make up the regional county municipality of Bécancour are now gathered within this division. The name that has been proposed for this division is "Nicolet-Bécancour". As for the municipalities of Inverness, Laurierville, Lyster, Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes, Saint-Pierre-Baptiste and Sainte-Sophie-d'Halifax, they are added to the proposed division of Arthabaska in order to bring together in one division the majority of electors who are part of the regional county municipality of L'Érable.

Another change consists of increasing the number of electors of the electoral division of Mégantic-Compton so that this division no longer has an exceptional negative deviation. It is proposed to modify this division's boundary to the southwest and to add to it certain municipalities, including those of Coaticook and Compton. As a result, almost all of the municipalities of the regional county municipality of Coaticook are integrated in the proposed division of Mégantic-Compton.

A consequence of this proposal is to move the electoral division of Saint-François northward. It now includes the municipalities of Ascot Corner, Stoke and Waterville as well as three boroughs of the Ville de Sherbrooke: Brompton, Fleurimont and Lennoxville.

The division of Orford is also re-delimited. The municipalities of Barnston-Ouest and Stanstead-Est are withdrawn, as is the Canton d'Orford, which gives the division a number of electors closer to the provincial average. The name that has been proposed for this division is "Memphrémagog".

It is also proposed to re-delimit the division of Johnson along a north-south axis rather than an east-west axis. In its southern part, this division notably brings together the municipalities of Acton Vale, Roxton Pond and Waterloo. In its northern part, it comprises most of the municipalities located in the suburbs of the Ville de Drummondville, including those of Saint-Germain-de-Grantham and Saint-Cyrille-de-Wendover. The division spans only two administrative regions, namely those of Centre-du-Québec and La Montérégie. This new delimitation of the division of Johnson has an impact on that of Richmond. It is proposed to add to this latter division certain municipalities in its southwestern part, including those of Orford, Valcourt and Windsor. Thus, the proposed division of Richmond respects the boundary of the administrative regions of Estrie and of Montérégie.

The delimitation of the electoral division of Drummond has been changed to comprise only the Ville de Drummondville. As a result, it has a deviation of +15.7% of the number of electors from the provincial average and thus does not find itself in an exceptional situation.

Finally, the division of Sherbrooke remains unchanged and comprises the boroughs of Jacques-Cartier and Mont-Bellevue of the Ville de Sherbrooke.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Arthabaska	53,238	+17.8%
Drummond	52,306	+15.7%
Johnson	43,962	-2.8%
Mégantic-Compton	43,940	-2.8%
Memphrémagog	50,760	+12.3%
Nicolet-Bécancour	39,070	-13.6%
Richmond	45,287	+0.2%
Saint-François	44,654	-1.2%
Sherbrooke	48,374	+7.0%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

ARTHABASKA

53,238 electors (+17.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Arthabaska would comprise the following municipalities:

Chester-Est (CT)	Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (P)
Chesterville (M)	Saint-Christophe-d'Arthabaska (P)
Inverness (M)	Saint-Norbert-d'Arthabaska (M)
Laurierville (M)	Saint-Pierre-Baptiste (P)
Lyster (M)	Saint-Rosaire (P)
Norbertville (VL)	Sainte-Sophie-d'Halifax (M)

Plessisville (P)	Saint-Valère (M)
Plessisville (V)	Victoriaville (V)
Princeville (V)	

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Arthabaska (48,915 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Lotbinière (4,323 electors) including the following municipalities: Inverness (M), Laurierville (M), Lyster (M), Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (P), Saint-Pierre-Baptiste (P) and Sainte-Sophie-d'Halifax (M).	None.

DRUMMOND

52,306 electors (+15.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Drummond would comprise the Ville de Drummondville.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Drummond (56,939 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Nicolet-Yamaska (569 electors) including a part of the Ville de Drummondville which corresponds to the former Paroisse de Saint-Joachim-de-Courval as it existed on July 6, 2004.	Part of the current division of Drummond (5,202 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Edmond-de-Grantham (P), Saint-Eugène (M), Saint-Germain-de-Grantham (M) and Saint-Majorique-de-Grantham (P).

JOHNSON

43,962 electors (-2.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Johnson would comprise the following municipalities:

Acton Vale (V)

Béthanie (M)

Durham-Sud (M)

L'Avenir (M)

Lefebvre (M)

Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (P)

Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (VL)

Roxton (CT)

Roxton Falls (VL)

Roxton Pond (M)

Sainte-Cécile-de-Milton (CT)

Sainte-Christine (P)

Saint-Cyrille-de-Wendover (M)

Saint-Edmond-de-Grantham (P)

Saint-Eugène (M)

Saint-Félix-de-Kingsey (M)

Saint-Germain-de-Grantham (M)

Sainte-Hélène-de-Bagot (M)

Saint-Joachim-de-Shefford (P)

Saint-Lucien (P)

Saint-Majorique-de-Grantham (P)

Saint-Nazaire-d'Acton (P)

Saint-Théodore-d'Acton (P)

Saint-Valérien-de-Milton (CT)

Shefford (CT)

Upton (M)

Warden (VL)

Waterloo (V)

Wickham (M)

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Johnson (43,485 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Drummond (5,202 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Edmond-de-Grantham (P), Saint-Eugène (M), Saint-Germain-de-Grantham (M) and Saint-Majorique-de-Grantham (P). Part of the current division of Richmond (7,196 electors) including the following municipalities: Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (P), Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (VL), Saint-Cyrille-de-Wendover (M), Saint-Félix-de-Kingsey (M) and Saint-Lucien (P). Part of the current division of Shefford (8,133 electors) including the following municipalities: Shefford (CT), Warden (VL) and Waterloo (V).	Part of the current division of Johnson (20,054 electors) including the following municipalities: Maricourt (M), Racine (M), Saint-Denis-de-Brompton (P), Saint-François-Xavier-de-Brompton (P), Stoke (M), Ulverton (M), Valcourt (CT), Valcourt (V), Val-Joli (M), Windsor (V) and a part of the Ville de Sherbrooke which corresponds to the borough of Brompton.

MÉGANTIC-COMPTON

43,940 electors (-2.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mégantic-Compton would comprise the following municipalities:

Audet (M)	Nantes (M)
Barnston-Ouest (M)	Newport (M)
Bury (M)	Notre-Dame-des-Bois (M)
Chartierville (M)	Piopolis (M)
Coaticook (V)	Saint-Augustin-de-Woburn (P)
Compton (M)	Sainte-Cécile-de-Whitton (M)
Cookshire-Eaton (V)	Sainte-Edwidge-de-Clifton (CT)
Courcelles (P)	Saint-Herménégilde (M)
Dixville (M)	Saint-Isidore-de-Clifton (M)
Dudswell (M)	Saint-Ludger (M)
East Angus (V)	Saint-Malo (M)

East Hereford (M)	Saint-Robert-Bellarmin (M)
Frontenac (M)	Saint-Romain (M)
Hampden (CT)	Saint-Sébastien (M)
La Patrie (M)	Saint-Venant-de-Paquette (M)
Lac-Drolet (M)	Scotstown (V)
Lac-Mégantic (V)	Stanstead-Est (M)
Lambton (M)	Stornoway (M)
Lingwick (CT)	Stratford (CT)
Marston (CT)	Val-Racine (P)
Martinville (M)	Weedon (M)
Milan (M)	Westbury (CT)

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Mégantic-Compton (33,706 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	***Withdrawal***
Part of the current division of Beauce-Sud (2,147 electors) including the following municipalities: Courcelles (P), Saint-Ludger (M) and Saint-Robert-Bellarmin (M). Part of the current division of Orford (901 electors) including the following municipalities: Barnston-Ouest (M) and Stanstead-Est (M). Part of the current division of Saint-François (9,097 electors) including the following municipalities: Coaticook (V) and Compton (M).	Part of the current division of Mégantic-Compton (1,911 electors) including the Municipalité d'Ascot Corner.

MEMPHRÉMAGOG

50,760 electors (+12.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Memphrémagog would comprise the following municipalities:

Ayer's Cliff (VL)	Ogden (M)
Hatley (CT)	Sainte-Catherine-de-Hatley (M)
Hatley (M)	Stanstead (CT)
Magog (V)	Stanstead (V)
North Hatley (VL)	

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Sherbrooke which corresponds to the borough of Rock Forest–Saint-Élie–Deauville.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Orford (54,123 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Orford (3,359 electors) including the following municipalities: Barnston-Ouest (M), Orford (CT), Stanstead-Est (M) and a part of the Municipalité de Racine (4 electors) following a change to its municipal boundaries.

NICOLET-BÉCANCOUR

39,070 electors (-13.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Nicolet-Bécancour would comprise the following municipalities:

Aston-Jonction (M)	Saint-Célestin (VL)
Baie-du-Febvre (M)	Saint-Elphège (P)
Bécancour (V)	Sainte-Eulalie (M)
Daveluyville (V)	Saint-François-du-Lac (M)

Deschaillons-sur-Saint-Laurent (M)	Sainte-Françoise (M)
Fortierville (M)	Saint-Guillaume (M)
Grand-Saint-Esprit (M)	Saint-Léonard-d'Aston (M)
La Visitation-de-Yamaska (M)	Saint-Louis-de-Blandford (P)
Lemieux (M)	Sainte-Marie-de-Blandford (M)
Maddington (CT)	Sainte-Monique (M)
Manseau (M)	Sainte-Perpétue (P)
Nicolet (V)	Saint-Pie-de-Guire (P)
Parisville (P)	Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets (M)
Pierreville (M)	Sainte-Sophie-de-Lévrard (P)
Saint-Bonaventure (M)	Saint-Sylvère (M)
Sainte-Anne-du-Sault (M)	Saint-Wenceslas (M)
Sainte-Brigitte-des-Saults (P)	Saint-Zéphirin-de-Courval (P)
Sainte-Cécile-de-Lévrard (P)	Villeroy (M)
Saint-Célestin (M)	

This division would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Odanak	Wôlinak

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Nicolet-Yamaska (34,498 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	***Withdrawal***
Part of the current division of Lotbinière (6,372 electors) including the following municipalities: Deschaillons-sur-Saint-Laurent (M), Fortierville (M), Lemieux (M), Manseau (M), Parisville (P), Sainte-Cécile-de-Lévrard (P), Sainte-Françoise (M), Sainte-Marie-de-Blandford (M), Sainte-Sophie-de-Lévrard (P), Saint-Louis-de-Blandford (P), Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets (M) and Villeroy (M).	Part of the current division of Nicolet-Yamaska (1,797 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-David (P), Saint-Gérard-Majella (P), Saint-Marcel-de-Richelieu (M), the part of the Ville de Drummondville which corresponds to the former Paroisse de Saint-Joachim-de-Courval as it existed on July 6, 2004 and a part of the Municipalité de Yamaska (3 electors) following a change to its municipal boundaries.

RICHMOND

45,287 electors (+0.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Richmond would comprise the following municipalities:

Asbestos (V)	Sainte-Clotilde-de-Horton (M)
Bonsecours (M)	Saint-Denis-de-Brompton (P)
Cleveland (CT)	Sainte-Élisabeth-de-Warwick (P)
Danville (V)	Saint-François-Xavier-de-Brompton (P)
Ham-Nord (CT)	Saint-Georges-de-Windsor (M)
Kingsbury (VL)	Saint-Joseph-de-Ham-Sud (P)
Kingsey Falls (V)	Saints-Martyrs-Canadiens (P)
Lawrenceville (VL)	Saint-Rémi-de-Tingwick (P)
Maricourt (M)	Saint-Samuel (P)
Melbourne (CT)	Sainte-Séraphine (P)
Notre-Dame-de-Ham (M)	Tingwick (M)
Orford (CT)	Ulverton (M)
Racine (M)	Valcourt (CT)
Richmond (V)	Valcourt (V)
Saint-Adrien (M)	Val-Joli (M)
Saint-Albert (M)	Warwick (V)
Sainte-Anne-de-la-Rochelle (M)	Windsor (V)
Saint-Camille (CT)	Wotton (M)
Saint-Claude (M)	

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Richmond (36,254 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Brome-Missisquoi (1,393 electors) including the following municipalities: Bonsecours (M), Lawrenceville (VL) and Sainte-Anne-de-la-Rochelle (M). Part of the current division of Johnson (13,365 electors) including the following municipalities: Maricourt (M), Racine (M), Saint-Denis-de-Brompton (P), Saint-François-Xavier-de-Brompton (P), Ulverton (M), Valcourt (CT), Valcourt (V), Val-Joli (M) and Windsor (V). Part of the current division of Orford (2,458 electors) including the Canton d'Orford and a part of the Municipalité de Racine (4 electors) following a change to its municipal boundaries.	Part of the current division of Richmond (8,187 electors) including the following municipalities: Beaulac-Garthby (M), Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (P), Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (VL), Saint-Cyrille-de-Wendover (M), Saint-Félix-de-Kingsey (M), Saint-Fortunat (M) and Saint-Lucien (P).

SAINT-FRANÇOIS

44,654 electors (-1.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-François would comprise the following municipalities:

Ascot Corner (M)	Waterville (V)
Stoke (M)	

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Sherbrooke which corresponds to the boroughs of Brompton, Fleurimont and Lennoxville.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Saint-François (45,151 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Johnson (6,689 electors) including the Municipalité de Stoke and a part of the Ville de Sherbrooke which corresponds to the borough of Brompton. Part of the current division of Mégantic-Compton (1,911 electors) including the Municipalité d'Ascot Corner.	Part of the current division of Saint-François (9,097 electors) including the following municipalities: Coaticook (V), Compton (M).

SHERBROOKE

48,374 electors (+7.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Sherbrooke would comprise a part of the Ville de Sherbrooke which corresponds to the boroughs of Jacques-Cartier and Mont-Bellevue.

The proposed division of Sherbrooke would be identical to the current division.

3.7 Gaspésie et Îles-de-la-Madeleine

1) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Bonaventure	**28,908**	**-36.1%**
Gaspé	**27,569**	**-39.0%**
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	**10,600**	**-76.6%**
Matane	**27,904**	**-38.3%**
Matapédia	**29,773**	**-34.1%**
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

The Gaspésie region comprises four electoral divisions and has witnessed a decline of its electoral population on the order of 1.7% since 2000. This is the lowest regional growth rate in Québec, behind that of the Côte-Nord region. Considering the province's growth rate during the same period, which stood at 5.8%, the Gaspésie region has seen its demographic weight dwindle within Québec. With its four electoral divisions, this region has a number of divisions that does not correspond to its demographic weight.

The Gaspésie region saw its average deviation of the number of electors per division rise from -22.7% in 1992 to -32.0% in 2000. As of November 30, 2007, the average deviation per division is -36.9%. Over the years, the Gaspésie region has become the most over-represented region of the province. According to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the demographic outlook is not much more promising over the next few years.

This downward population trend has been observed in each of the region's electoral divisions. The four divisions were already in an exceptional situation in 2000 and have seen their deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average grow further since then. The electoral division of Gaspé is the most problematic with a growth rate of its electoral population of -4.9% since 2000. For their part, the divisions of Bonaventure, Matane and Matapédia have witnessed a growth rate of their electoral population ranging from -1.2% to 0.1%.

Finally, the island territory of Îles-de-la-Madeleine completes the region's profile. The Election Act stipulates that Îles-de-la-Madeleine is an electoral division.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal for the Gaspésie region provides for a redrawing of the boundaries of all of the divisions. It is proposed that this region have three electoral divisions, instead of four, in order to obtain a number of electors per division which respects the numerical criterion of the Election Act. The number of divisions of this region thus better corresponds to its demographic weight within Québec. However, the average deviation of the number of electors per division, which is -15.8%, remains below that of the provincial average.

The proposal consists of separating the northern part from the southern part of the current division of Gaspé and annexing them to the divisions of Matane and Bonaventure. The electoral division of Matane henceforth includes the municipalities that make up the regional county municipality of La Côte-de-Gaspé, including the Ville de Gaspé. The name that has been proposed for this new division is "Matane-Gaspé". The electoral division of Bonaventure now comprises all the municipalities of the regional county municipality of Rocher-Percé, including the towns of Chandler and Percé. The name that has been proposed for this division is "Bonaventure-Percé".

Finally, the territory of the current division of Matapédia is expanded to the north and now comprises the municipalities of Baie-des-Sables, Saint-Léandre, Sainte-Paule and Saint-Ulric. To the southeast, its territory is extended up to the Municipalité de Pointe-à-la-Croix. This new division is named "Matapédia-Mitis".

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	***Electors as of November 30, 2007***	
	Number	**Deviation**
Bonaventure-Percé	37,511	-17.0%
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	**10,600**	**-76.6%**
Matane-Gaspé	40,067	-11.4%
Matapédia-Mitis	36,567	-19.1%
Provincial average	***45,207***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***33,905***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***56,509***	-

BONAVENTURE-PERCÉ

37,511 electors (-17.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bonaventure-Percé would comprise the following municipalities:

Bonaventure (V)	New Richmond (V)
Caplan (M)	Nouvelle (M)
Carleton-sur-Mer (V)	Paspébiac (V)
Cascapédia – Saint-Jules (M)	Percé (V)
Chandler (V)	Port-Daniel – Gascons (M)
Escuminac (M)	Saint-Alphonse (M)
Grande-Rivière (V)	Saint-Elzéar (M)
Hope (CT)	Saint-Godefroi (CT)
Hope Town (M)	Saint-Siméon (P)
Maria (M)	Sainte-Thérèse-de-Gaspé (M)
New Carlisle (M)	Shigawake (M)

This division would also comprise the Indian reserve of Gesgapegiag.

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Mont-Alexandre	Rivière-Nouvelle
Rivière-Bonaventure	

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Bonaventure (28,908 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	***Withdrawal***
Part of the current division of Gaspé (13,066 electors) including the following municipalities: Chandler (V), Grande-Rivière (V), Percé (V), Sainte-Thérèse-de-Gaspé (M) and the unorganized territory of Mont-Alexandre.	Part of the current division of Bonaventure (4,463 electors) including the following municipalities: L'Ascension-de-Patapédia (M), Matapédia (P), Pointe-à-la-Croix (M), Ristigouche-Partie-Sud-Est (CT), Saint-Alexis-de-Matapédia (M), Saint-André-de-Restigouche (M), Saint-François-d'Assise (M), the Indian reserve of Listuguj and the unorganized territory of Ruisseau-Ferguson.

ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE

10,600 electors (-76.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine comprises the following municipalities:

Grosse-Île (M)	Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine (M)

The electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine is defined in the Election Act.

MATANE-GASPÉ

40,067 electors (-11.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Matane-Gaspé would comprise the following municipalities:

Cap-Chat (V)	Murdochville (V)
Cloridorme (CT)	Petite-Vallée (M)
Gaspé (V)	Rivière-à-Claude (M)
Grande-Vallée (M)	Saint-Adelme (P)
Grosses-Roches (M)	Sainte-Anne-des-Monts (V)
La Martre (M)	Sainte-Félicité (M)
Les Méchins (M)	Saint-Jean-de-Cherbourg (P)
Marsoui (VL)	Sainte-Madeleine-de-la-Rivière-Madeleine (M)
Matane (V)	Saint-Maxime-du-Mont-Louis (M)
Mont-Saint-Pierre (VL)	Saint-René-de-Matane (M)

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Collines-du-Basque	Rivière-Bonjour
Coulée-des-Adolphe	Rivière-Saint-Jean
Mont-Albert	

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Matane (27,904 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Gaspé (14,503 electors) including the following municipalities: Cloridorme (CT), Gaspé (V), Grande-Vallée (M), Murdochville (V), Petite-Vallée (M) and the unorganized territories of Collines-du-Basque and Rivière-Saint-Jean.	Part of the current division of Matane (2,340 electors) including the following municipalities: Baie-des-Sables (M), Saint-Léandre (P), Sainte-Paule (M) and Saint-Ulric (M).

MATAPÉDIA-MITIS

36,576 electors (-19.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Matapédia-Mitis would comprise the following municipalities:

Albertville (M)

Amqui (V)

Baie-des-Sables (M)

Causapscal (V)

Grand-Métis (M)

La Rédemption (P)

Lac-au-Saumon (M)

L'Ascension-de-Patapédia (M)

Les Hauteurs (M)

Matapédia (P)

Métis-sur-Mer (V)

Mont-Joli (V)

Padoue (M)

Pointe-à-la-Croix (M)

Price (VL)

Saint-Donat (P)

Sainte-Flavie (P)

Sainte-Florence (M)

Saint-François-d'Assise (M)

Saint-Gabriel-de-Rimouski (M)

Sainte-Irène (P)

Sainte-Jeanne-d'Arc (P)

Saint-Joseph-de-Lepage (P)

Saint-Léandre (P)

Saint-Léon-le-Grand (P)

Sainte-Luce (M)

Sainte-Marguerite (M)

Saint-Moïse (P)

Saint-Noël (VL)

Saint-Octave-de-Métis (P)

Ristigouche-Partie-Sud-Est (CT)	Sainte-Paule (M)
Saint-Alexandre-des-Lacs (P)	Saint-Tharcisius (P)
Saint-Alexis-de-Matapédia (M)	Saint-Ulric (M)
Saint-André-de-Restigouche (M)	Saint-Vianney (M)
Sainte-Angèle-de-Mérici (M)	Saint-Zénon-du-Lac-Humqui (P)
Saint-Charles-Garnier (P)	Sayabec (M)
Saint-Cléophas (P)	Val-Brillant (M)
Saint-Damase (P)	

This division would also comprise the Indian reserve of Listuguj.

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-à-la-Croix	Rivière-Patapédia-Est
Lac-Alfred	Rivière-Vaseuse
Lac-Casault	Routhierville
Lac-des-Eaux-Mortes	Ruisseau-des-Mineurs
Lac-Matapédia	Ruisseau-Ferguson

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Matapédia (29,773 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	***Withdrawal***
Part of the current division of Matane (2,340 electors) including the following municipalities: Baie-des-Sables (M), Saint-Léandre (P), Sainte-Paule (M) and Saint-Ulric (M).	None.
Part of the current division of Bonaventure (4,463 electors) including the following municipalities: L'Ascension-de-Patapédia (M), Matapédia (P), Pointe-à-la-Croix (M), Ristigouche-Partie-Sud-Est (CT), Saint-Alexis-de-Matapédia (M), Saint-André-de-Restigouche (M), Saint-François-d'Assise (M) and the Indian reserve of Listuguj, as well as the unorganized territory of Ruisseau-Ferguson.	

3.8 Île-de-Montréal

1) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Acadie	48,301	+6.8%
Anjou	44,683	-1.2%
Bourassa-Sauvé	49,157	+8.7%
Bourget	47,103	+4.2%
Crémazie	46,779	+3.5%
D'Arcy-McGee	40,749	-9.9%
Gouin	43,057	-4.8%
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	40,489	-10.4%
Jacques-Cartier	47,448	+5.0%
Jeanne-Mance–Viger	48,201	+6.6%
LaFontaine	39,185	-13.3%
Laurier-Dorion	46,345	+2.5%
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	46,320	+2.5%
Marquette	49,074	+8.6%
Mercier	40,442	-10.5%
Mont-Royal	41,491	-8.2%
Nelligan	52,921	+17.1%
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	39,025	-13.7%
Outremont	39,893	-11.8%
Pointe-aux-Trembles	40,321	-10.8%
Robert-Baldwin	50,309	+11.3%
Rosemont	51,885	+14.8%
Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne	51,264	+13.4%
Saint-Laurent	51,126	+13.1%
Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques	41,710	-7.7%
Verdun	46,587	+3.1%
Viau	41,954	-7.2%
Westmount–Saint-Louis	39,611	-12.4%
Provincial average	***45,207***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***33,905***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***56,509***	-

The Île-de-Montréal region represents the most populous pole of the province of Québec: it has more than 1.2 million electors, with the latter being distributed over 28 electoral divisions. The electoral population of the Island of Montréal has stagnated since 2000, posting a growth rate of 0.0%. This rate is well below those posted in the peri-urban rings to the north and south of the island, namely in the Laurentides-Lanaudière, Laval and Montérégie regions. These three regions have benefited from a major shift of electors from Montréal.

All in all, the electoral divisions included on the Island of Montréal are very balanced. Of the 28 divisions, none has a number of electors that is very close to the minimum or maximum limits permitted under the Election Act. Consequently, at the present time, the region comprises no division in an exceptional situation or likely to find itself in such a situation over the medium term.

The deviations of the number of electors from the provincial average all vary from -13.7% to +17.1%. The division whose number of electors is the lowest is that of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, while the division of Nelligan has the highest number of electors. Finally, the number of divisions found on the Island of Montréal corresponds well to its demographic weight within the province.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal for the Île-de-Montréal region suggests only minor changes, as the global portrait of the divisions is already well balanced. Moreover, the current delimitation respects in large part the existing administrative boundaries, namely those of the boroughs of the Ville de Montréal and those of the reconstituted municipalities. It is important to recall that major changes had already been made on the Island of Montréal during the 2001 revision of the electoral map.

The purpose of the proposed changes is to adjust certain boundaries of divisions to ensure that they better respect administrative boundaries, while retaining their numerical balance.

It is proposed to include the entire territory of the Town of Kirkland in a single division, namely that of Jacques-Cartier. The territory of the borough of LaSalle corresponds in full to the division of Marguerite-Bourgeoys. Finally, the borough of Le Sud-Ouest is also consolidated within a single division, namely that of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Acadie	48,301	+6.8%
Anjou	44,683	-1.2%
Bourassa-Sauvé	49,157	+8.7%
Bourget	47,103	+4.2%
Crémazie	46,779	+3.5%
D'Arcy-McGee	40,749	-9.9%
Gouin	43,057	-4.8%
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	40,489	-10.4%
Jacques-Cartier	53,854	+19.1%

Jeanne-Mance–Viger	48,201	+6.6%
LaFontaine	39,185	-13.3%
Laurier-Dorion	46,345	+2.5%
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	52,177	+15.4%
Marquette	43,217	-4.4%
Mercier	40,442	-10.5%
Mont-Royal	41,491	-8.2%
Nelligan	49,503	+9.5%
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	39,016	-13.7%
Outremont	39,893	-11.8%
Pointe-aux-Trembles	40,321	-10.8%
Robert-Baldwin	47,321	+4.7%
Rosemont	51,885	+14.8%
Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne	51,273	+13.4%
Saint-Laurent	51,126	+13.1%
Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques	41,710	-7.7%
Verdun	46,587	+3.1%
Viau	41,954	-7.2%
Westmount–Saint-Louis	39,611	-12.4%
Provincial average	***45,207***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***33,905***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***56,509***	-

ACADIE

48,301 electors (+6.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Acadie would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville situated between the autoroute des Laurentides (15) and the boulevard Saint-Laurent and the extension of this boulevard.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Saint-Laurent and bounded as follows: the avenue O'Brien, the boundary of the borough of Saint-Laurent the avenue Sainte-Croix and the boulevard de la Côte-Vertu.

The proposed division of Acadie would be identical to the current division.

ANJOU

44,683 electors (-1.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Anjou would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of Anjou.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve and bounded as follows: the autoroute Transcanadienne (25), the rue Sherbrooke Est and the boundary of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve.

The proposed division of Anjou would be identical to the current division.

BOURASSA-SAUVÉ

49,157 electors (+8.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bourassa-Sauvé would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Montréal-Nord and bounded as follows: the rivière des Prairies, the boundary of the borough of Montréal-Nord, the boulevards Saint-Michel, Henri-Bourassa and Pie-IX.

The proposed division of Bourassa-Sauvé would be identical to the current division.

BOURGET

47,103 electors (+4.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bourget would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve and bounded as follows: the autoroute Transcanadienne (25), the boundary of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, the limit of the Ville de Montréal in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the extension of the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company, the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company and its extension and the rue Sherbrooke Est.

The proposed division of Bourget would be identical to the current division.

CRÉMAZIE

46,779 electors (+3.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Crémazie would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville, the boulevard Saint-Laurent, the extension of the boulevard Saint-Laurent, the rivière des Prairies including the île de la Visitation.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Montréal-Nord and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Montréal-Nord in the rivière des Prairies including the île du Cheval de Terre, the boulevards Pie-IX, Henri-Bourassa, Saint-Michel and the boundary of the borough of Montréal-Nord.

The proposed division of Crémazie would be identical to the current division.

D'ARCY-McGEE

40,749 electors (-9.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of D'Arcy-McGee would comprise the following municipalities:

Côte-Saint-Luc (V)	Hampstead (V)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the autoroute Décarie (15), the chemin de la Côte-Saint-Luc and the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and the avenue Fielding.

The proposed division of D'Arcy-McGee would be identical to the current division.

GOUIN

43,057 electors (-4.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Gouin would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie, the 6e Avenue and the rue Masson.

The proposed division of Gouin would be identical to the current division.

HOCHELAGA-MAISONNEUVE

40,489 electors (-10.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Hochelaga-Maisonneuve would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve situated to the southwest of the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company and of its northwest and southeast extensions.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie situated to the east of the rue Rachel Est.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Ville-Marie situated to the northeast of the rue Frontenac and the extension of this street.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the rue Rachel Est, the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and the rue Frontenac.

The proposed division of Hochelaga-Maisonneuve would be identical to the current division.

JACQUES-CARTIER

53,854 electors (+19.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Jacques-Cartier would comprise the following municipalities:

Baie-D'Urfé (V)	Kirkland (V)
Beaconsfield (V)	Pointe-Claire (V)

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Jacques-Cartier (47,448 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Nelligan (10,044 electors) including a part of the Town of Kirkland bounded as follows: the limit of the Town of Kirkland, the boulevard Hymus, the boulevard Saint-Charles, the chemin Sainte-Marie and the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40).	Part of the current division of Jacques-Cartier (3,638 electors) including the Ville de Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue.

JEANNE-MANCE–VIGER

48,201 electors (+6.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Jeanne-Mance–Viger would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of Saint-Léonard.

The proposed division of Jeanne-Mance–Viger would be identical to the current division.

LAFONTAINE

39,185 electors (-13.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of La Fontaine would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles and bounded as follows: the rivière des Prairies including île Boutin, île Rochon, île Lapierre and île Gagné, the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the boulevard Henri-Bourassa Est and the boundary of the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles.

The proposed division of LaFontaine would be identical to the current division.

LAURIER-DORION

46,345 electors (+2.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Laurier-Dorion would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension situated to the southwest of the avenue Papineau.

The proposed division of Laurier-Dorion would be identical to the current division.

MARGUERITE-BOURGEOYS

52,177 electors (+15.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Marguerite-Bourgeoys would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of LaSalle including the île aux Chèvres, the île au Diable and the île aux Hérons.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Marguerite-Bourgeoys (46,320 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Marquette (5,857 electors) including a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of LaSalle and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of LaSalle, the avenue Dollard, the boulevard Newman and the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.	None.

MARQUETTE

43,217 electors (-4.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Marquette would comprise the following municipalities:

Dorval (V)	L'Île-Dorval (V)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of Lachine.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Marquette (49,074 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Marquette (5,857 electors) including a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of LaSalle and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of LaSalle, the avenue Dollard, the boulevard Newman and the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

MERCIER

40,442 electors (-10.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mercier would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal, the rue Rachel Est and the rue Rachel Ouest, the avenue de l'Esplanade, the avenue du Mont-Royal Ouest, the avenue de l'Esplanade, the avenue Fairmount Ouest, the avenue l'Esplanade and the extension of the avenue de l'Esplanade.

The proposed division of Mercier would be identical to the current division.

MONT-ROYAL

41,491 electors (-8.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mont-Royal would comprise the Town of Mont-Royal.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, the chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine and the autoroute Décarie (15).

The proposed division of Mont-Royal would be identical to the current division.

NELLIGAN

49,503 electors (+9.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Nelligan would comprise the following municipalities:

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue (V)	Senneville (VL)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of L'Île-Bizard–Sainte-Geneviève.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro situated to the southwest of the boulevard des Sources and the extension of this boulevard.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Nelligan (52,921 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	***Withdrawal***
Part of the current division of Jacques-Cartier (3,638 electors) including the Ville de Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. Part of the current division of Robert-Baldwin (2,988 electors) including a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro and bounded as follows: the boulevard de Pierrefonds, the boulevard des Sources, the boundary of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro and the boulevard Saint-Jean.	Part of the current division of Nelligan (10,044 electors) including a part of the Town of Kirkland bounded as follows: the limit of the Town of Kirkland, the boulevard Hymus, the boulevard Saint-Charles, the chemin Sainte-Marie and the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40).

NOTRE-DAME-DE-GRÂCE

39,016 electors (-13.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce would comprise the Town of Montréal-Ouest.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the chemin de la Côte-Saint-Luc, the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and the avenue Fielding.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce (39,025 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce (9 electors) including a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Sud-Ouest and bounded as follows: the autoroute Ville-Marie (720), the autoroute Décarie (15), the canal de Lachine and the boundary of the borough of Le Sud-Ouest.

OUTREMONT

39,893 electors (-11.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Outremont would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of Outremont.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal, the extension of the avenue de l'Esplanade, the avenue de l'Esplanade, the avenue Fairmount Ouest, the avenue de l'Esplanade and the avenue du Mont-Royal Ouest and the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Ville-Marie situated to the west of the voie Camillien-Houde.

In addition, it would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, the chemin de la Côte-Saint-Luc and the autoroute Décarie (15).

The proposed division of Outremont would be identical to the current division.

POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES

40,321 electors (-10.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Pointe-aux-Trembles would comprise the Ville de Montréal-Est.

It would comprise also a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles and bounded as follows: the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the limit of the Ville de Montréal in the rivière des Prairies and in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the boundary of the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles and the boulevard Henri-Bourassa Est.

The proposed division of Pointe-aux-Trembles would be identical to the current division.

ROBERT-BALDWIN

47,321 electors (+4.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Robert-Baldwin would comprise the Ville de Dollard-Des Ormeaux.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro situated to the northeast of the boulevard des Sources and the extension of this boulevard.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Robert-Baldwin (50,309 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Robert-Baldwin (2,988 electors) including a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro and bounded as follows: the boulevard de Pierrefonds, the boulevard des Sources, the boundary of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro and the boulevard Saint-Jean.

ROSEMONT

51,885 electors (+14.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rosemont would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie, the rue Rachel Est, the boundary of the borough Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie, the rue Masson and the 6e Avenue.

The proposed division of Rosemont would be identical to the current division.

SAINT-HENRI–SAINTE-ANNE

51,273 electors (+13.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of Le Sud-Ouest.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest, the rue Square Victoria, the rue McGill and the rue de la Commune Ouest and the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne (51,264 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce (9 electors) including a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Sud-Ouest and bounded as follows: the autoroute Ville-Marie (720), the autoroute Décarie (15), the canal de Lachine and the boundary of the borough of Le Sud-Ouest. Part of the current division of Westmount–Saint-Louis (no elector) including a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Sud-Ouest and bounded as follows: the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest, the avenue Atwater and the boundary of the borough of Le Sud-Ouest.	None.

SAINT-LAURENT

51,126 electors (+13.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Laurent would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville situated to the southwest of the autoroute des Laurentides (15) including the île aux Chats.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Saint-Laurent and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Saint-Laurent, the avenue O'Brien, the boulevard de la Côte-Vertu and the avenue Sainte-Croix.

The proposed division of Saint-Laurent would be identical to the current division.

SAINTE-MARIE–SAINT-JACQUES

41,710 electors (-7.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie, the rue Frontenac, the extension of the rue Frontenac, the fleuve Saint-Laurent including the île Sainte-Hélène and the île Notre-Dame, the pont Victoria, the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie, the rue de la Commune Ouest, the rue McGill, the rue Square Victoria, the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest and the rue Saint-Antoine Est, the extension of the rue Sanguinet, the rue Sanguinet, the boulevard René-Lévesque Est and the boulevard Saint-Laurent.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the rue Rachel Est and the rue Frontenac, the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and the boulevard Saint-Laurent.

The proposed division of Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques would be identical to the current division.

VERDUN

46,587 electors (+3.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Verdun would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of Verdun.

The proposed division of Verdun would be identical to the current division.

VIAU

41,954 electors (-7.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The division of Viau would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension situated to the northeast of the avenue Papineau.

The proposed division of Viau would be identical to the current division.

WESTMOUNT–SAINT-LOUIS

39,611 electors (-12.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Westmount–Saint-Louis would comprise the Town of Westmount.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the voie Camillien-Houde, the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie, the boulevard Saint-Laurent and the boulevard René-Lévesque Est, the rue Sanguinet and the extension of the rue Sanguinet, the rue Saint-Antoine Est and the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest and the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the avenue du Mont-Royal Ouest and the avenue de l'Esplanade, the rue Rachel Ouest, the boulevard Saint-Laurent and the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Westmount–Saint-Louis (39,611 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Westmount–Saint-Louis (no elector) including a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Sud-Ouest and bounded as follows: the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest and the boundary of the borough of Le Sud-Ouest.

3.9 Laurentides-Lanaudière

I) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	Electors as of November 30, 2007	
	Number	Deviation
Argenteuil	39,979	-11.6%
Berthier	53,778	+19.0%
Bertrand	53,225	+17.7%
Blainville	56,142	+24.2%
Deux-Montagnes	45,576	+0.8%
Groulx	48,906	+8.2%
Joliette	51,076	+13.0%
Labelle	45,363	+0.3%
L'Assomption	**57,124**	**+26.4%**
Masson	**60,762**	**+34.4%**
Mirabel	47,814	+5.8%
Prévost	**57,896**	**+28.1%**
Rousseau	52,804	+16.8%
Terrebonne	56,255	+24.4%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

The Laurentides-Lanaudière region has witnessed by far the biggest growth rate of Québec since 2000. The electoral population has increased by 16.9%, which is superior to the Montérégie region which posted the second highest growth rate, namely 9.2%. During this period, the electoral population of the province witnessed a growth on the order of 5.8%. Consequently, the demographic weight of the Laurentides-Lanaudière has increased significantly within Québec. According to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, this region should continue to grow at a rapid pace in the years to come.

This regional demographic growth has been observed in each of the region's fourteen divisions. Indeed, they have all posted a growth rate of their electoral population superior to that of the province since 2000. The growth rates observed vary from 7.2% to 34.4%.

The most urban zone of the Laurentides-Lanaudière region is situated in its southern part and forms a ring that surrounds the regions of Laval and Île-de-Montréal. From west to east, there are a number of poles, including the municipalities of Lachute, Saint-Eustache, Blainville, Terrebonne, Repentigny and Joliette, with the latter municipality being situated a little further north. It is within this peri-urban ring that are found two of the region's three electoral divisions in an exceptional situation. The electoral division of Masson has a number of electors that significantly exceeds the maximum limit permitted under the Election Act. This division has the region's highest deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average, namely +34.4%. This division currently comprises the towns of Charlemagne and Mascouche as well as the northern parts of the towns of Repentigny and Terrebonne. The second division that finds itself in an exceptional situation is L'Assomption. It is situated immediately to the east of the division of Masson and includes the Ville de Repentigny, the Paroisse de Saint-Sulpice as well as the southern part of the Ville de L'Assomption. The deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average for this division is +26.4%.

Two other divisions also deserve special attention within this ring. The divisions of Blainville and Terrebonne respectively have a deviation from the provincial average of +24.2% and +24.4% and succeed one another to the west of the division of Masson. They are rapidly heading toward an exceptional positive deviation, given the fact that they have posted a high growth rate of their electoral population since 2000, a rate exceeding 21%.

Beyond this peri-urban ring, there are urban poles of lesser importance. Among them, one finds notably the towns of Saint-Jérôme and Mont-Tremblant. The region's third division in an exceptional situation comprises the towns of Saint-Jérôme and Prévost. It is the electoral division of Prévost, which has a deviation from the provincial average of +28.1%. Like the other two divisions having an exceptional positive deviation, its number of electors must be reduced in order to respect the numerical criterion of the Election Act.

Finally, other electoral divisions whose number of electors is not quite as close to the maximum limit permitted under the Act deserve attention all the same. The more rural divisions of Berthier, Bertrand and Rousseau surround the electoral division of Joliette and have experienced a growth rate of their electoral population that has varied from 9.9% to 19.9% since 2000. The deviation of their number of electors from the provincial average risks exceeding the maximum limit of +25% in the years to come.

With its fourteen electoral divisions, the Laurentides-Lanaudière region has a number of divisions that does not correspond to its demographic weight and that is why several divisions currently have a very high number of electors. As in the case of the Laval and Montérégie regions, this region is under-represented in relation to the other regions of Québec.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal for the Laurentides-Lanaudière region provides for a major revamping of the boundaries of its divisions, characterized by the addition of a fifteenth division, for which the proposed name is "La Plaine". This division is formed from parts of the current divisions of Blainville, Masson and Rousseau.

The new division of La Plaine comprises the municipalities of Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines, Saint-Calixte, Saint-Lin–Laurentides and Sainte-Sophie as well as the northern part of the Ville de Terrebonne. This division makes it possible to decrease the deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average of the division of Masson below the maximum limit of +25%, while taking some of the pressure off the division of Blainville, which is very close to the limit.

The proposed division of Blainville no longer comprises the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines and henceforth has a deviation from the provincial average of +3.3%. The division of Masson is moved

slightly eastward. It now comprises the Ville de Mascouche, the part of the Ville de Repentigny situated to the north of the rivière L'Assomption as well as the part of the Ville de Terrebonne, coming from the electoral division of Terrebonne. The deviation from the provincial average of the proposed division of Masson no longer exceeds the maximum limit permitted under the Act and stands at +7.1%. The division of Terrebonne has also been improved, for its number of electors has been reduced and is closer to the provincial average. Its deviation from the provincial average is +10.0%.

The objective of another change is to modify the boundary of the division of L'Assomption in order to decrease its number of electors and to correct its exceptional situation. The southern part of the Ville de L'Assomption has been withdrawn from this division and that explains why the proposed name of this division is "Repentigny". Moreover, the Ville de Charlemagne is added to this division.

Under the proposal, the boundary of the electoral division of Prévost has also been redrawn since the division's number of electors exceeds the maximum limit permitted under the Act. The Ville de Prévost has been withdrawn from the electoral division of Prévost and has been added to that of Bertrand. The proposed name for this new division is "Saint-Jérôme" since it henceforth only comprises the Ville de Saint-Jérôme.

Other changes round off the delimitation proposal for the region. The division of Rousseau is restructured in a north-south axis and runs, in large part, along route 125. This division also comprises in its southern part the Ville de L'Assomption. The boundary that the proposed division of Rousseau shares with that of Bertrand now respects the administrative boundary of the regions of Laurentides and Lanaudière.

Finally, it is proposed to add to the electoral division of Berthier the Municipalité de Sainte-Marcelline-de-Kildare to respect the boundaries of the regional county municipality in this sector. Similarly, the division of Joliette now comprises the Municipalité de Sainte-Mélanie.

As for the electoral divisions of Argenteuil, Deux-Montagnes, Groulx, Labelle and Mirabel, they have remained the same.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	Deviation
Argenteuil	39,979	-11.6%
Berthier	52,775	+16.7%
Bertrand	52,517	+16.2%
Blainville	46,683	+3.3%
Deux-Montagnes	45,576	+0.8%
Groulx	48,906	+8.2%
Joliette	52,079	+15.2%
Labelle	45,363	+0.3%
La Plaine	47,267	+4.6%

Masson	48,412	+7.1%
Mirabel	47,814	+5.8%
Repentigny	51,902	+14.8%
Rousseau	47,553	+5.2%
Saint-Jérôme	50,157	+10.9%
Terrebonne	49,717	+10.0%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

ARGENTEUIL

39,979 electors (-11.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Argenteuil would comprise the following municipalities:

Arundel (CT)	Mille-Isles (M)
Barkmere (V)	Montcalm (M)
Brownsburg-Chatham (V)	Morin-Heights (M)
Gore (CT)	Saint-Adolphe-d'Howard (M)
Grenville (VL)	Saint-André-d'Argenteuil (M)
Grenville-sur-la-Rouge (M)	Saint-Colomban (P)
Harrington (CT)	Wentworth (CT)
Lac-des-Seize-Îles (M)	Wentworth-Nord (M)
Lachute (V)	

The proposed division of Argenteuil would be identical to the current division.

BERTHIER

52,775 electors (+16.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Berthier would comprise the following municipalities:

Berthierville (V)	Sainte-Élisabeth (P)
La Visitation-de-l'Île-Dupas (M)	Sainte-Émélie-de-l'Énergie (M)
Lanoraie (M)	Sainte-Geneviève-de-Berthier (P)
Lavaltrie (V)	Saint-Félix-de-Valois (M)
Mandeville (M)	Saint-Gabriel (V)
Saint-Alphonse-Rodriguez (M)	Saint-Gabriel-de-Brandon (P)
Saint-Barthélemy (P)	Saint-Ignace-de-Loyola (P)
Sainte-Béatrix (M)	Saint-Jean-de-Matha (M)
Saint-Cléophas-de-Brandon (M)	Sainte-Marcelline-de-Kildare (M)
Saint-Côme (P)	Saint-Michel-des-Saints (M)
Saint-Cuthbert (M)	Saint-Norbert (P)
Saint-Damien (P)	Saint-Zénon (M)
Saint-Didace (P)	

This division would also comprise the Indian reserve of Manawan.

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Baie-Atibenne	Lac-Legendre
Baie-de-la-Bouteille	Lac-Matawin
Baie-Obaoca	Lac-Minaki
Lac-Cabasta	Lac-Santé
Lac-Devenyns	Saint-Guillaume-Nord
Lac-du-Taureau	

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Berthier (53,778 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Joliette (1,098 electors) including the Municipalité de Sainte-Marcelline-de-Kildare.	Part of the current division of Berthier (2,101 electors) including the Municipalité de Sainte-Mélanie.

BERTRAND

52,517 electors (+16.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bertrand would comprise the following municipalities:

Estérel (V)	Sainte-Lucie-des-Laurentides (M)
Ivry-sur-le-Lac (M)	Sainte-Marguerite-du-Lac-Masson (V)
Lantier (M)	Saint-Hippolyte (P)
Piedmont (M)	Saint-Sauveur (V)
Prévost (V)	Val-David (VL)
Sainte-Adèle (V)	Val-des-Lacs (M)
Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts (V)	Val-Morin (M)
Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs (P)	

This division would also comprise the Indian reserve of Doncaster.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Bertrand (53,225 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Prévost (7,739 electors) including the Ville de Prévost.	Part of the current division of Bertrand (8,447 electors) including the following municipalities: Chertsey (M), Entrelacs (M), Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci (M), Saint-Donat (M) and the unorganized territory of Lac-des-Dix-Milles.

BLAINVILLE

46,683 electors (+3.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Blainville would comprise the following municipalities:

Blainville (V)	Lorraine (V)
Bois-des-Filion (V)	

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Blainville (56,142 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Blainville (9,459 electors) including the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines.

DEUX-MONTAGNES

45,576 electors (+0.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Deux-Montagnes would comprise the following municipalities:

Deux-Montagnes (V)	Saint-Eustache (V)

The proposed division of Deux-Montagnes would be identical to the current division.

GROULX

48,906 electors (+8.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The division of Groulx would comprise the following municipalities:

Boisbriand (V)	Sainte-Thérèse (V)
Rosemère (V)	

The proposed division of Groulx would be identical to the current division.

JOLIETTE

52,079 electors (+15.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Joliette would comprise the following municipalities:

Crabtree (M)	Saint-Liguori (P)
Joliette (V)	Sainte-Marie-Salomé (P)
Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (M)	Sainte-Mélanie (M)
Notre-Dame-des-Prairies (V)	Saint-Paul (M)
Saint-Ambroise-de-Kildare (P)	Saint-Pierre (VL)
Saint-Charles-Borromée (M)	Saint-Thomas (M)
Saint-Jacques (M)	

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Joliette (51,076 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Berthier (2,101 electors) including the Municipalité de Sainte-Mélanie.	Part of the current division of Joliette (1,098 electors) including the Municipalité de Sainte-Marcelline-de-Kildare.

LABELLE

45,363 electors (+0.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Labelle would comprise the following municipalities:

Amherst (CT)	Lac-Supérieur (M)
Brébeuf (P)	Lac-Tremblant-Nord (M)
Chute-Saint-Philippe (M)	L'Ascension (M)
Ferme-Neuve (M)	Mont-Laurier (V)
Huberdeau (M)	Mont-Saint-Michel (M)

Kiamika (M)	Mont-Tremblant (V)
La Conception (M)	Nominingue (M)
La Macaza (M)	Notre-Dame-de-Pontmain (M)
La Minerve (M)	Notre-Dame-du-Laus (M)
Labelle (M)	Rivière-Rouge (V)
Lac-des-Écorces (M)	Saint-Aimé-du-Lac-des-Îles (M)
Lac-du-Cerf (M)	Sainte-Anne-du-Lac (M)
Lac-Saguay (VL)	Saint-Faustin–Lac-Carré (M)
Lac-Saint-Paul (M)	

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Baie-des-Chaloupes	Lac-Douaire
Lac-Akonapwehikan	Lac-Ernest
Lac-Bazinet	Lac-Marguerite
Lac-De La Bidière	Lac-Oscar
Lac-de-la-Maison-de-Pierre	Lac-Wagwabika
Lac-de-la-Pomme	

The proposed division of Labelle would be identical to the current division.

LA PLAINE

47,267 electors (+4.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of La Plaine would comprise the following municipalities:

Saint-Calixte (M)	Sainte-Sophie (M)
Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines (V)	Saint-Lin–Laurentides (V)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the part of the Ville de Terrebonne which corresponds to the former Ville de La Plaine as it existed on June 26, 2001.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Rousseau (52,804 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Blainville (9,459 electors) including the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines. Part of the current division of Masson (14,293 electors) including a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the part of the Ville de Terrebonne which corresponds to the former Ville de La Plaine as it existed on June 26, 2001.	Part of the current division of Rousseau (29,289 electors) including the following municipalities: L'Assomption (V), L'Épiphanie (P), L'Épiphanie (V), Rawdon (M), Saint-Alexis (P), Saint-Alexis (VL), Saint-Esprit (M), Sainte-Julienne (M), Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan (M) and Saint-Roch-Ouest (M).

MASSON

48,412 electors (+7.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Masson would comprise the Ville de Mascouche.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Repentigny bounded as follows: the part of the Ville de Repentigny situated to the northwest of the rivière L'Assomption.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne from where it meets the rivière Mascouche, the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne in the rivière des Prairies and the rivière des Mille Îles, the extension of the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Marc (east side), the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Marc (east side), the montée Dumais, the autoroute 640 and the rivière Mascouche.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Masson (60,762 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Terrebonne (6,538 electors) including a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne from where it meets the rivière Mascouche, the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne in the rivière des Prairies and the rivière des Mille Îles, the extension of the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Marc (east side), the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Marc (east side), the montée Dumais, the autoroute 640 and the rivière Mascouche.	Part of the current division of Masson (18,888 electors) including the Ville de Charlemagne and a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the part of the Ville de Terrebonne which corresponds to the former Ville de La Plaine as it existed on June 26, 2001.

MIRABEL

47,814 electors (+5.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mirabel would comprise the following municipalities:

Mirabel (V)	Saint-Joseph-du-Lac (M)
Oka (M)	Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac (V)
Pointe-Calumet (M)	Saint-Placide (M)

This division would also comprise the Indian settlement of Kanesatake.

The proposed division of Mirabel would be identical to the current division.

REPENTIGNY

51,902 electors (+14.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Repentigny would comprise the following municipalities:

Charlemagne (V)	Saint-Sulpice (P)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Repentigny bounded as follows: the part of the Ville de Repentigny situated to the southeast of the rivière des Prairies and the rivière L'Assomption.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of L'Assomption (57,124 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Masson (4,595 electors) including the Ville de Charlemagne.	Part of the current division of L'Assomption (9,817 electors) which corresponds to the part of the Ville de L'Assomption comprised in this division.

ROUSSEAU

47,553 electors (+5.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rousseau would comprise the following municipalities:

Chertsey (M)	Saint-Alexis (P)
Entrelacs (M)	Saint-Alexis (VL)
L'Assomption (V)	Saint-Donat (M)
L'Épiphanie (P)	Saint-Esprit (M)
L'Épiphanie (V)	Sainte-Julienne (M)
Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci (M)	Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan (M)
Rawdon (M)	Saint-Roch-Ouest (M)

This division would also comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-des-Dix-Milles.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Rousseau (52,804 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Bertrand (8,447 electors) including the following municipalities: Chertsey (M), Entrelacs (M), Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci (M), Saint-Donat (M) and the unorganized territory of Lac-des-Dix-Milles.	Part of the current division of Rousseau (23,515 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Calixte (M), Sainte-Sophie (M) and Saint-Lin–Laurentides (V).
Part of the current division of L'Assomption (9,817 electors) which corresponds to the part of the Ville de L'Assomption comprised in this division.	

SAINT-JÉRÔME

50,157 electors (+10.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Jérôme would comprise the Ville de Saint-Jérôme.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Prévost (57,896 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Prévost (7,739 electors) including the Ville de Prévost.

TERREBONNE

49,717 electors (+10.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Terrebonne would comprise a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the boundary between the Ville de Terrebonne and the former Ville de La Plaine as it existed on June 26, 2001, the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne, the rivière Mascouche, the autoroute 640, the montée Dumais, the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Marc (east side), the extension of the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Marc (east side), the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne in the rivière des Mille Îles and the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Terrebonne (56,255 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Terrebonne (6,538 electors) including a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne from where it meets the rivière Mascouche, the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne in the rivière des Prairies and the rivière des Mille Îles, the extension of the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Marc (east side), the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Marc (east side), the montée Dumais, the autoroute 640 and the rivière Mascouche.

3.10 Laval

I) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Chomedey	55,026	+21.7%
Fabre	**58,591**	**+29.6%**
Laval-des-Rapides	48,429	+7.1%
Mille-Îles	55,081	+21.8%
Vimont	55,744	+23.3%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

The Laval region, which corresponds to the Ville de Laval, currently has five electoral divisions. It is a region experiencing strong growth, just like those of Laurentides-Lanaudière and Montérégie. It also has the second highest population density in Québec, namely more than 1,500 inhabitants per square kilometre.

The Laval region has witnessed a growth rate of its electoral population of 8.9% since 2000. This growth is superior to that of Québec, which has been on the order of 5.8%. The region's demographic weight has continued to grow within the province. With an average deviation of the number of electors per electoral division of +20.7%, the Laval region is the most under-represented region of Québec, ahead of the Laurentides-Lanaudière and Montérégie regions. According to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the Laval region should continue to grow at a faster pace than that of the province in the years to come.

The Laval region currently comprises one electoral division in an exceptional situation. Indeed, the electoral division of Fabre has a number of electors that far exceeds the maximum limit permitted under the Election Act. This division has witnessed the strongest growth of its electoral population in the region since 2000, namely a rate of 16.1%. As a result, the delimitation of this electoral division must be revamped.

The electoral division of Fabre is bordered by two other electoral divisions whose deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average is high, namely the divisions of Chomedey and Vimont. This latter division, with a deviation from the provincial average of +23.3%, is also headed toward an exceptional situation given that it has witnessed a very strong growth on the order of 15.3% since 2000. As for the electoral division of Chomedey, it has experienced weaker growth on the order of 4.9% since 2000. Its deviation from the provincial average of +21.7% should not increase further in the years to come.

The division of Mille-Îles also has a high deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average, namely +21.8% and its growth has been slightly greater than that of the province since 2000. The only electoral division of the region whose number of electors is near the provincial

average is that of Laval-des-Rapides. The growth of its electoral population has been low since 2000: it has posted a rate of 1.1%.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal for the Laval region provides for changes to the boundaries of all of the electoral divisions. The addition of a sixth division is proposed in order to obtain a number of electors per division that would be closer to the provincial average. The number of divisions for the Laval region thus corresponds to its demographic weight within Québec.

The delimitation of the Laval region in six electoral divisions draws much of its inspiration from the delimitation of the six administrative regions of the Ville de Laval.

The new division, for which the name of "Marc-Aurèle-Fortin" has been proposed, is formed from parts of the divisions of Fabre and Vimont. This proposal makes it possible to considerably reduce the number of electors of these two divisions, which have witnessed the strongest growth in the region since 2000.

The western boundary of the division of Mille-Îles is now based on the avenue Papineau and the autoroute Papineau (autoroute 19). It is proposed to add to the electoral division of Fabre a residential neighbourhood located immediately to the east of the autoroute Chomedey (autoroute 13) in order to reduce the deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average of the electoral division of Chomedey. Finally, the delimitation of the electoral division of Laval-des-Rapides is henceforth based on the autoroute Papineau (autoroute 19) to the east.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	***Electors as of November 30, 2007***	
	Number	**Deviation**
Chomedey	53,651	+18.7%
Fabre	41,470	-8.3%
Laval-des-Rapides	52,539	+16.2%
Marc-Aurèle-Fortin	45,242	+0.1%
Mille-Îles	39,834	-11.9%
Vimont	40,135	-11.2%
Provincial average	***45,207***	–
Minimum limit (-25%)	***33,905***	–
Maximum limit (+25%)	***56,509***	–

CHOMEDEY

53,651 electors (+18.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chomedey would comprise a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the autoroute Laval Ouest (440), the autoroute des Laurentides (15), the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Prairies, the autoroute Chomedey (13), the boulevard Notre-Dame and the overhead electric power line.

Change made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Chomedey (55,026 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Chomedey (1,375 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the autoroute Laval Ouest (440), the overhead electric power line, the boulevard Notre-Dame and the autoroute Chomedey (13).

FABRE

41,470 electors (-8.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Fabre would comprise a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, the autoroute Chomedey (13), the autoroute Laval Ouest (440), the overhead electric power line, the boulevard Notre-Dame, the autoroute Chomedey (13), the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Prairies and the lac des Deux Montagnes.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Fabre (58,591 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Chomedey (1,375 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the autoroute Laval Ouest (440), the overhead electric power line, the boulevard Notre-Dame and the autoroute Chomedey (13).	Part of the current division of Fabre (18,496 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, the autoroute des Laurentides (15), the boulevard Dagenais Ouest, the rue Félix, the rue Foster, the rue Edgar, the rue Édith, the rue Isabelle and the rue Édith, the overhead electric power line, the autoroute Laval Ouest (440) and the autoroute Chomedey (13).

LAVAL-DES-RAPIDES

52,539 electors (+16.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Laval-des-Rapides would comprise a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the autoroute Laval Ouest (440), the autoroute Papineau (19), the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Prairies and the autoroute des Laurentides (15).

Change made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Laval-des-Rapides (48,429 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Mille-Îles (4,110 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the boulevard Saint-Martin Est, the autoroute Papineau (19), the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Prairies, the extension of the boulevard Lévesque Est, the boulevard Lévesque Est and the rue Notre-Dame-de-Fatima.	None.

MARC-AURÈLE-FORTIN

45,242 electors (+0.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Marc-Aurèle-Fortin would comprise a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, the extension of the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Saint-Paul (east side), the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Saint-Paul (east side) and the extension of this line, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the autoroute Laval Ouest (440) and the autoroute Chomedey (13).

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Vimont (55,744 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Fabre (18,496 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, the autoroute des Laurentides (15), the boulevard Dagenais Ouest, the rue Félix, the rue Foster, the rue Edgar, the rue Édith, the rue Isabelle and the rue Édith, the overhead electric power line, the autoroute Laval Ouest (440) and the autoroute Chomedey (13).	Part of the current division of Vimont (28,998 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the boulevard Sainte-Rose Est, the boulevard des Laurentides, the avenue des Lacasse and the avenue Papineau, the autoroute Papineau (19), the autoroute Laval Ouest (440) and the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

MILLE-ÎLES

39,834 electors (-11.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The division of Mille-Îles would comprise a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles and the rivière des Prairies, the autoroute Papineau (19) and the avenue Papineau.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Mille-Îles (55,081 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Mille-Îles (11,137 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, the avenue Papineau, the avenue des Lacasse, the boulevard des Laurentides, the boulevard Sainte-Rose Est, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the extension of the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Saint-Paul (east side), the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Saint-Paul (east side) and the extension of this line. Part of the current division of Mille-Îles (4,110 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the boulevard Saint-Martin Est, the autoroute Papineau (19), the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Prairies, the extension of the boulevard Lévesque Est, the boulevard Lévesque Est and the rue Notre-Dame-de-Fatima.

VIMONT

40,135 electors (-11.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Vimont would comprise a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, the avenue Papineau, the autoroute Papineau (19), the autoroute Laval Ouest (440), the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the extension of the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Saint-Paul (east side), the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Saint-Paul (east side) and the extension of this line.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Vimont (55,744 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Mille-Îles (11,137 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, the avenue Papineau, the avenue des Lacasse, the boulevard des Laurentides, the boulevard Sainte-Rose Est, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the extension of the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Saint-Paul (east side), the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Saint-Paul (east side) and the extension of this line.	Part of the current division of Vimont (26,746 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, the extension of the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Saint-Paul (east side), the rear line of the sites fronting on the rue Saint-Paul (east side) and the extension of this line, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the autoroute Laval Ouest (440), the overhead electric power line, the rue Édith, the rue Isabelle, the rue Édith, the rue Edgar, the rue Foster and the rue Félix, the boulevard Dagenais Ouest and the autoroute des Laurentides (15).

3.11 Mauricie

1) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	Electors as of November 30, 2007	
	Number	Deviation
Champlain	46,981	+3.9%
Laviolette	34,213	-24.3%
Maskinongé	49,539	+9.6%
Saint-Maurice	36,432	-19.4%
Trois-Rivières	37,747	-16.5%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

The Mauricie region has five electoral divisions. It is mainly organized around the urban poles of the towns of Shawinigan and Trois-Rivières. These two towns alone account for close to 70% of the electoral population of Mauricie, which represents more than 142,000 electors. All of the remaining urban centres total less than 10,000 electors and are spread out over the regional county municipality of Les Chenaux and that of Maskinongé as well as along the route 155 in a northern direction.

The Mauricie region has witnessed a growth of its electoral population on the order of 3.1% since 2000. However, this growth is less than that observed in Québec for the same period, namely 5.8%. The region has gradually seen its demographic weight decline within the province.

Four of the five electoral divisions have recorded a growth of their electoral population that is below the provincial growth. These are the divisions of Laviolette, Saint-Maurice and Trois-Rivières as well as the electoral division of Champlain, albeit to a lesser extent. Moreover, according to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, this region will enter a negative growth phase in the years to come.

The division of Laviolette is the only one in the region that has seen its electoral population begin to decline since 2000. It has witnessed a growth rate of -0.1%. As the deviation of its number of electors from the provincial average is -24.3%, the electoral division of Laviolette warrants special attention since, over the short term, it will no longer respect the numerical criterion of the Election Act.

The division of Maskinongé is the only one in the region which has seen a growth of its electoral population greater than that of Québec. It has posted a growth rate of 7.0% since 2000. This increase has basically occurred in the western part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières. This is also the division having the greatest number of electors.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal for the Mauricie region provides for changes to the boundaries of three electoral divisions. The first change consists of increasing the number of electors of the division of Laviolette to prevent this division from soon finding itself in an exceptional situation. The

municipalities of Lac-aux-Sables and Notre-Dame-de-Montauban have been added to the electoral division of Laviolette. Situated in the current division of Portneuf, these two municipalities are part of the regional county municipality of Mékinac and the administrative region of Mauricie. All of the municipalities of the regional county municipality of Mékinac are thus included in the proposed division of Laviolette. In addition, the boundary of this division now corresponds to the boundary of the administrative region of Mauricie.

It is also proposed to increase the number of electors of the electoral division of Trois-Rivières by modifying the boundary that it shares with the electoral division of Maskinongé. With this change, the two divisions are better balanced. Moreover, the boundary between the divisions of Maskinongé and Trois-Rivières no longer corresponds to the municipal limit which use to separate the former Ville de Trois-Rivières from the former municipalities of Pointe-du-Lac and Trois-Rivières-Ouest.

In this proposal, the electoral divisions of Champlain and Saint-Maurice remain unchanged.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Champlain	46,981	+3.9%
Laviolette	36,031	-20.3%
Maskinongé	42,501	-6.0%
Saint-Maurice	36,432	-19.4%
Trois-Rivières	44,785	-0.9%
Provincial average	*45,207*	–
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	–
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	–

CHAMPLAIN

46981 electors (+3.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Champlain would comprise the following municipalities:

Batiscan (M)

Champlain (M)

Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade (M)

Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan (P)

Saint-Luc-de-Vincennes (M)

Saint-Maurice (P)

Saint-Narcisse (P)

Saint-Prosper (P)

Saint-Stanislas (M)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières situated to the east of the rivière Saint-Maurice.

The proposed division of Champlain would be identical to the current division.

LAVIOLETTE

36,031 electors (-20.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Laviolette would comprise the following municipalities:

Grandes-Piles (VL)	Saint-Adelphe (P)
Hérouxville (P)	Saint-Roch-de-Mékinac (P)
La Bostonnais (M)	Saint-Séverin (P)
Lac-aux-Sables (P)	Sainte-Thècle (M)
Lac-Édouard (M)	Saint-Tite (V)
La Tuque (V)	Trois-Rives (M)
Notre-Dame-de-Montauban (M)	

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Shawinigan which corresponds to the following municipalities as they existed on December 31, 2001:

Grand-Mère	Saint-Jean-des-Piles
Saint-Georges-de-Champlain	

It would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Coucoucache	Wemotaci
Obedjiwan	

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Boulé	Lac-Normand
Lac-Masketsi	Rivière-de-la-Savane

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Laviolette (34,213 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Portneuf (1,818 electors) including the following municipalities: Lac-aux-Sables (P) and Notre-Dame-de-Montauban (M).	None.

MASKINONGÉ

42,501 electors (-6.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Maskinongé would comprise the following municipalities:

Charette (M)	Saint-Étienne-des-Grès (P)
Louiseville (V)	Saint-Justin (P)
Maskinongé (M)	Saint-Léon-le-Grand (P)
Saint-Alexis-des-Monts (P)	Saint-Paulin (M)
Sainte-Angèle-de-Prémont (M)	Saint-Sévère (P)
Saint-Barnabé (P)	Sainte-Ursule (P)
Saint-Édouard-de-Maskinongé (M)	Yamachiche (M)
Saint-Élie-de-Caxton (M)	

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières bounded as follows: the rivière Saint-Maurice, the overhead electric power line situated directly to the north of the boulevard des Chenaux, the autoroute Transquébécoise (55), the limit of the Ville de Trois-Rivières in the fleuve Saint-Laurent and the limit of the Ville de Trois-Rivières.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Maskinongé (49,539 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Trois-Rivières (8,146 electors) including a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières bounded as follows: the rivière Saint-Maurice, the overhead electric power line situated directly to the north of the boulevard des Chenaux, the autoroute Transquébécoise in a southern direction (55) and the limit of the Ville de Trois-Rivières as it existed on December 31, 2001.	Part of the current division of Maskinongé (15,184 electors) including a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières bounded as follows: the limit of the former Ville de Trois-Rivières-Ouest as it existed on December 31, 2001, the limit of the Ville de Trois-Rivières in the fleuve Saint-Laurent and the autoroute Transquébécoise (55).

SAINT-MAURICE

36,432 electors (-19.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Maurice would comprise the following municipalities:

Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel (P)	Saint-Mathieu-du-Parc (M)
Saint-Boniface (M)	

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Shawinigan corresponding to the following municipalities as they existed on December 31, 2001:

Lac-à-la-Tortue	Shawinigan
Saint-Gérard-des-Laurentides	Shawinigan-Sud

The proposed division of Saint-Maurice would be identical to the current division.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES

44,785 electors (-0.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Trois-Rivières would comprise a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières bounded as follows: the overhead electric power line situated directly to the north of the boulevard des Chenaux, the rivière Saint-Maurice including the île Blonville, the île de Sable, the île La Poterie, the île Ogden, the île Saint-Christophe and the île Saint-Quentin, the limit of the Ville de Trois-Rivières in the fleuve Saint-Laurent and the autoroute Transquébécoise (55).

Changes made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Trois-Rivières (37,747 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Maskinongé (15,184 electors) including a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières bounded as follows: the limit of the former Ville de Trois-Rivières-Ouest as it existed on December 31, 2001, the limit of the Ville de Trois-Rivières in the fleuve Saint-Laurent and the autoroute Transquébécoise (55).	Part of the current division of Trois-Rivières (8,146 electors) including a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières bounded as follows: the rivière Saint-Maurice, the overhead electric power line situated directly to the north of the boulevard des Chenaux, the autoroute Transquébécoise in a southern direction (55) and the limit of the Ville de Trois-Rivières as it existed on December 31, 2001.

3.12 Montérégie

1) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Beauharnois	43,580	-3.6%
Borduas	41,806	-7.5%
Brome-Missisquoi	50,234	+11.1%
Chambly	**59,947**	**+32.6%**
Châteauguay	56,256	+24.4%
Huntingdon	44,133	-2.4%
Iberville	45,780	+1.3%
La Pinière	53,592	+18.6%
Laporte	45,543	+0.7%
La Prairie	**56,735**	**+25.5%**
Marguerite-D'Youville	51,406	+13.7%
Marie-Victorin	40,778	-9.8%
Richelieu	40,587	-10.2%
Saint-Hyacinthe	49,173	+8.8%
Saint-Jean	55,468	+22.7%
Shefford	55,221	+22.2%
Soulanges	41,516	-8.2%
Taillon	55,776	+23.4%
Vachon	44,833	-0.8%
Vaudreuil	50,007	+10.6%
Verchères	43,674	-3.4%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

The Montérégie region currently has 21 electoral divisions and has witnessed a major increase in its electoral population in recent years. Indeed, it is the region that has posted the greatest growth rate (9.2%) since 2000, behind the Laurentides-Lanaudière region. According to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the Montérégie region will continue to grow at a similar pace over the next few years.

The Montérégie region is also the second most populous region of Québec. Its densest urban zone is situated on the south shore of the fleuve Saint-Laurent, opposite the Island of Montréal. It is the conurbation formed by the towns of Sainte-Catherine, Saint-Constant, Delson, Candiac, La Prairie, Brossard, Saint-Lambert, Longueuil and Boucherville. More than 333,000 electors reside here, namely about one-third of the region's electoral population.

Situated at the heart of this sector, the electoral divisions of Laporte, Marie-Victorin and Taillon correspond to the urban core of Longueuil. The electoral division of Taillon has witnessed a growth of its electoral population similar to that of the province since 2000, whereas those of Laporte and Marie-Victorin have had a much weaker growth. The electoral division of Taillon stands out with a very high deviation of its number of electors from the provincial average, namely +23.4%. It risks seeing its number of electors soon exceed the maximum limit of +25% permitted under the Election Act if no change is made.

It is around this urban core that a few of the region's most populous and quickly growing electoral divisions are found. Among these, the division of La Prairie currently has a number of electors that exceeds the maximum limit permitted under the Act and that puts the division in an exceptional situation.

On both sides of the division of La Prairie, there are two other divisions that deserve special attention. The division of Châteauguay has seen its number of electors climb very close to the maximum limit permitted under the Act and its deviation from the provincial average currently stands at +24.4%. To the east of the division of La Prairie, the division of La Pinière has a deviation from the provincial average of +18.6%. Its electoral population has risen considerably since 2000: the growth rate reaches 10.5% here.

Beyond this first ring of suburbs, there are also other urban poles located at various distances and some of which may be considered suburbs of Longueuil and Montréal. These notably include the towns of Vaudreuil-Dorion, Châteauguay, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Chambly, Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville, Saint-Basile-le-Grand, Sainte-Julie, Beloeil, Mont-Saint-Hilaire, Granby, Saint-Hyacinthe and Sorel-Tracy, which also represent about one-third of the region's electoral population.

The second division that finds itself in an exceptional situation in the Montérégie region is located in the second ring of suburbs. It is the division of Chambly. Due to a deviation of its number of electors from the provincial average that is far too great, namely +32.6%, and a growth rate of 14.4% since 2000, this division's boundaries need to be re-examined.

The division of Saint-Jean is situated directly to the south of that of Chambly and its growth has been just as substantial. As this division has a deviation from the provincial average of +22.7%, it is quite possible that its number of electors will soon exceed the maximum limit permitted under the Election Act.

The division of Shefford is located outside the area of influence of Montréal, but it has also witnessed a growth that is far superior to that of the province. Organized around the pole of the Ville de Granby, this division has a very high deviation from the provincial average, namely +22.2%. It will soon find itself in an exceptional situation.

Finally, with its 21 electoral divisions, the Montérégie region has a number of divisions that does not correspond to its demographic weight. As in the case of the Laurentides-Lanaudière and Laval regions, the Montérégie region is currently under-represented in comparison with the other regions of Québec.

2) Delimitation proposal

First, the delimitation proposal for the Montérégie region provides for the addition of a twenty-second division. This new division, for which the proposed name is "Roussillon", is basically formed from parts of the divisions of Châteauguay and La Prairie.

The addition of the new division of Roussillon involves the conurbation of Longueuil within the first ring of suburbs of the region. This new division comprises the municipalities of Sainte-Catherine, Saint-Constant, Saint-Mathieu, Saint-Michel and Saint-Rémi. This addition corrects the exceptional situation of the division of La Prairie by reducing its number of electors considerably. The same may be said for the division of Châteauguay, which henceforth has a number of electors close to the provincial average. As for the division of La Pinière, it remains unchanged and corresponds in its entirety to the Ville de Brossard.

Within the Ville de Longueuil, it is proposed to modify the boundary between the divisions of Marie-Victorin and Taillon in order to reduce the number of electors of this latter division. The proposed division of Taillon now comprises the part of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil situated to the northeast of the chemin de Chambly.

Changes are also proposed within the second ring of suburbs. The division of Chambly has been changed to reduce its number of electors and to correct its exceptional situation. The municipalities of Richelieu and Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu have been withdrawn from this division and have been added to that of Iberville.

It is also proposed to withdraw the Municipalité de Saint-Blaise-sur-Richelieu from the division of Saint-Jean and to add it to that of Huntingdon. This change reduces the number of electors of the electoral division of Saint-Jean preventing it from rapidly finding itself in an exceptional situation.

Finally, another change concerns the division of Shefford, which is about to find itself in an exceptional situation. To avoid such a development, the division has been re-delimited to only comprise the Ville de Granby. The name that has been proposed for this division is "Granby". As for the municipalities of Waterloo, Shefford and Warden, they are added to the electoral division of Johnson, which is presented in the Estrie–Centre-du-Québec region.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Beauharnois	43,580	-3.6%
Borduas	41,806	-7.5%
Brome-Missisquoi	48,841	+8.0%
Chambly	52,369	+15.8%
Châteauguay	44,628	-1.3%

Granby	47,088	+4.2%
Huntingdon	38,855	-14.1%
Iberville	49,544	+9.6%
La Pinière	53,592	+18.5%
Laporte	45,543	+0.7%
La Prairie	37,813	-16.4%
Marguerite-D'Youville	51,406	+13.7%
Marie-Victorin	47,635	+5.4%
Richelieu	41,818	-7.5%
Roussillon	37,348	-17.4%
Saint-Hyacinthe	52,987	+17.2%
Saint-Jean	53,948	+19.3%
Soulanges	41,516	-8.2%
Taillon	48,919	+8.2%
Vachon	44,833	-0.8%
Vaudreuil	50,007	+10.6%
Verchères	43,674	-3.4%
Provincial average	***45,207***	–
Minimum limit (-25%)	***33,905***	–
Maximum limit (+25%)	***56,509***	–

BEAUHARNOIS

43,580 electors (-3.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Beauharnois would comprise the following municipalities:

Beauharnois (V)	Saint-Stanislas-de-Kostka (P)
Saint-Étienne-de-Beauharnois (M)	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield (V)
Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague (P)	

The proposed division of Beauharnois would be identical to the current division.

BORDUAS

41,806 electors (-7.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Borduas would comprise the following municipalities:

Belœil (V)

McMasterville (M)

Mont-Saint-Hilaire (V)

Otterburn Park (V)

Saint-Jean-Baptiste (M)

Saint-Mathieu-de-Belœil (M)

The proposed division of Borduas would be identical to the current division.

BROME-MISSISQUOI

48,841 electors (+8.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Brome-Missisquoi would comprise the following municipalities:

Abercorn (VL)

Austin (M)

Bedford (CT)

Bedford (V)

Bolton-Est (M)

Bolton-Ouest (M)

Brigham (M)

Brome (VL)

Bromont (V)

Cowansville (V)

Dunham (V)

East Farnham (VL)

Eastman (M)

Farnham (V)

Frelighsburg (M)

Lac-Brome (V)

Notre-Dame-de-Stanbridge (P)

Potton (CT)

Saint-Alphonse (P)

Saint-Armand (M)

Saint-Benoît-du-Lac (M)

Saint-Étienne-de-Bolton (M)

Saint-Ignace-de-Stanbridge (P)

Saint-Pierre-de-Véronne-à-Pike-River (M)

Sainte-Sabine (P)

Stanbridge East (M)

Stanbridge Station (M)

Stukely-Sud (VL)

Sutton (V)

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Brome-Missisquoi (50,234 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None.	Part of the current division of Brome-Missisquoi (1,393 electors) including the following municipalities: Bonsecours (M), Lawrenceville (VL) and Sainte-Anne-de-la-Rochelle (M).

CHAMBLY

52,369 electors (+15.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chambly would comprise the following municipalities:

Carignan (V)	Saint-Basile-le-Grand (V)
Chambly (V)	Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville (V)

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Chambly (59,947 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None.	Part of the current division of Chambly (7,578 electors) including the following municipalities: Richelieu (V) and Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu (M).

CHÂTEAUGUAY

44,628 electors (-1.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Châteauguay would comprise the following municipalities:

Châteauguay (V)	Mercier (V)
Léry (V)	Saint-Isidore (P)

This division would also comprise the Indian reserve of Kahnawake.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Châteauguay (56,256 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None.	Part of the current division of Châteauguay (11,628 electors) including the Ville de Sainte-Catherine.

GRANBY

47,088 electors (+4.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Granby would comprise the Ville de Granby.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Shefford (55,221 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None.	Part of the current division of Shefford (8,133 electors) including the following municipalities: Shefford (CT), Warden (VL) and Waterloo (V).

HUNTINGDON

38,855 electors (-14.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Huntingdon would comprise the following municipalities:

Dundee (CT)	Sainte-Barbe (P)
Elgin (CT)	Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle (P)
Franklin (M)	Saint-Chrysostome (M)
Godmanchester (CT)	Sainte-Clotilde-de-Châteauguay (P)
Havelock (CT)	Saint-Cyprien-de-Napierville (P)
Hemmingford (CT)	Saint-Édouard (P)
Hemmingford (VL)	Saint-Jacques-le-Mineur (P)
Hinchinbrooke (CT)	Sainte-Martine (M)
Howick (VL)	Saint-Patrice-de-Sherrington (P)
Huntingdon (V)	Saint-Paul-de-l'Île-aux-Noix (P)
Lacolle (M)	Saint-Urbain-Premier (M)
Napierville (VL)	Saint-Valentin (P)
Ormstown (M)	Très-Saint-Sacrement (P)
Saint-Anicet (P)	

This division would also comprise the Indian reserve of Akwesasne.

Changes made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Huntingdon (44,133 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	***Withdrawal***
Part of the current division of Saint-Jean (1,520 electors) including the Municipalité de Saint-Blaise-sur-Richelieu.	Part of the current division of Huntingdon (6,798 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Michel (P) and Saint-Rémi (V).

IBERVILLE

49,544 electors (+9.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Iberville would comprise the following municipalities:

Ange-Gardien (M)	Sainte-Anne-de-Sabrevois (P)
Henryville (M)	Sainte-Brigide-d'Iberville (M)
Marieville (V)	Saint-Césaire (V)
Mont-Saint-Grégoire (M)	Saint-Georges-de-Clarenceville (M)
Noyan (M)	Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford (P)
Rougemont (M)	Saint-Sébastien (P)
Saint-Alexandre (M)	Venise-en-Québec (M)
Sainte-Angèle-de-Monnoir (P)	

This division would also comprise the part of the Ville de Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu situated to the east of the rivière Richelieu.

Changes made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Iberville (45,780 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	***Withdrawal***
Part of the current division of Chambly (7,578 electors) including the following municipalities: Richelieu (V) and Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu (M).	Part of the current division of Iberville (3,814 electors) including the Ville de Saint-Pie.

LA PINIÈRE

53,592 electors (+18.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of La Pinière would comprise the Ville de Brossard.

The proposed division of La Pinière would be identical to the current division.

LAPORTE

45,543 electors (+0.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Laporte would comprise the Ville de Saint-Lambert.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Longueuil which corresponds to the borough of Greenfield Park.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Vieux-Longueuil and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil which corresponds to the former Ville de LeMoyne as it existed on December 31, 2001.

In addition, it would comprise a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Saint-Hubert and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Saint-Hubert with the borough of Vieux-Longueuil, the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company running alongside the boulevard Maricourt and the boundary of the borough of Saint-Hubert with the borough of Greenfield Park.

The proposed division of Laporte would be identical to the current division.

LA PRAIRIE

37,813 electors (-16.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of La Prairie would comprise the following municipalities:

Candiac (V)	La Prairie (V)
Delson (V)	Saint-Philippe (M)

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of La Prairie (56,735 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None.	Part of the current division of La Prairie (18,922 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Constant (V) and Saint-Mathieu (M).

MARGUERITE-D'YOUVILLE

51,406 electors (+13.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Marguerite-D'Youville would comprise the following municipalities:

Boucherville (V)	Sainte-Julie (V)

The proposed division of Marguerire-D'Youville would be identical to the current division.

MARIE-VICTORIN

47,635 electors (+5.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Marie-Victorin would comprise a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Vieux-Longueuil and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil situated to the south of the chemin de Chambly with the exception of the former Ville de LeMoyne as it existed on December 31, 2001.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Marie-Victorin (40,778 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Taillon (6,857 electors) including a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Vieux-Longueuil and bounded as follows: the boulevard Jacques-Cartier Ouest, the chemin de Chambly, the boundary of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil and a line in a southern direction from the intersection of the rue Sainte-Hélène with the boulevard Jacques-Cartier Ouest.	None.

RICHELIEU

41,818 electors (-7.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Richelieu would comprise the following municipalities:

Massueville (VL)	Saint-Louis (P)
Saint-Aimé (P)	Saint-Ours (V)
Sainte-Anne-de-Sorel (P)	Saint-Robert (P)
Saint-Bernard-de-Michaudville (M)	Sainte-Victoire-de-Sorel (P)
Saint-Joseph-de-Sorel (V)	Sorel-Tracy (V)
Saint-Jude (M)	Yamaska (M)

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Richelieu (40,587 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Nicolet-Yamaska (1,231 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-David (P), Saint-Gérard-Majella (P), Saint-Marcel-de-Richelieu (M).	None.

ROUSSILLON

37,348 electors (-17.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Roussillon would comprise the following municipalities:

Sainte-Catherine (V)	Saint-Michel (P)
Saint-Constant (V)	Saint-Rémi (V)
Saint-Mathieu (M)	

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of the La Prairie (56,735 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Châteauguay (11,628 electors) including the Ville de Sainte-Catherine. Part of the current division of Huntingdon (6,798 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Michel (P) and Saint-Rémi (V).	Part of the current division of La Prairie (37,813 electors) including the following municipalities: Candiac (V), Delson (V), La Prairie (V) and Saint-Philippe (M).

SAINT-HYACINTHE

52,987 electors (+17.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Hyacinthe would comprise the following municipalities:

Saint-Barnabé-Sud (M)	Saint-Hyacinthe (V)
Saint-Damase (M)	Saint-Liboire (M)
Saint-Dominique (M)	Saint-Pie (V)
Saint-Hugues (M)	Saint-Simon (P)

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Saint-Hyacinthe (49,173 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Iberville (3,814 electors) including the Ville de Saint-Pie.	None.

SAINT-JEAN

53,948 electors (+19.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Jean would comprise the part of the Ville de Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu situated to the west of the rivière Richelieu.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Saint-Jean (55,468 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Saint-Jean (1,520 electors) including the Municipalité de Saint-Blaise-sur-Richelieu.

SOULANGES

41,516 electors (-8.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Soulanges would comprise the following municipalities:

Coteau-du-Lac (V)	Sainte-Justine-de-Newton (P)
Les Cèdres (M)	Saint-Lazare (V)
Les Coteaux (M)	Sainte-Marthe (M)
Pointe-des-Cascades (VL)	Saint-Polycarpe (M)
Pointe-Fortune (VL)	Saint-Télesphore (P)
Rigaud (M)	Saint-Zotique (VL)
Rivière-Beaudette (M)	Très-Saint-Rédempteur (P)
Saint-Clet (M)	

The proposed division of Soulanges would be identical to the current division.

TAILLON

48,919 electors (+8.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Taillon would comprise a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Vieux-Longueuil and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil situated to the northeast of the chemin de Chambly.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Taillon (55,776 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Taillon (6,857 electors) including a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Vieux-Longueuil and bounded as follows: the boulevard Jacques-Cartier Ouest, the chemin de Chambly, the boundary of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil and a line in a southern direction from the intersection of the rue Sainte-Hélène with the boulevard Jacques-Cartier Ouest.

VACHON

44,833 electors (-0.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Vachon would comprise a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Saint-Hubert and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Saint-Hubert and the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company running alongside the boulevard Maricourt.

The proposed division of Vachon would be identical to the current division.

VAUDREUIL

50,007 electors (+10.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Vaudreuil would comprise the following municipalities:

Hudson (V)

L'Île-Cadieux (V)

L'Île-Perrot (V)

Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot (V)

Pincourt (V)

Terrasse-Vaudreuil (M)

Vaudreuil-Dorion (V)

Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac (VL)

The proposed division of Vaudreuil would be identical to the current division.

VERCHÈRES

43,674 electors (-3.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Verchères would comprise the following municipalities:

Calixa-Lavallée (P)

Contrecœur (V)

La Présentation (P)

Saint-Amable (M)

Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu (M)

Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu (M)

Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu (M)

Sainte-Madeleine (VL)

Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu (M)

Sainte-Marie-Madeleine (P)

Saint-Roch-de-Richelieu (M)

Varennes (V)

Verchères (M)

The proposed division of Verchères would be identical to the current division.

3.13 Outaouais

1) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	Electors as of November 30, 2007	
	Number	Deviation
Chapleau	52,992	+17.2%
Gatineau	48,858	+8.1%
Hull	48,197	+6.6%
Papineau	54,695	+21.0%
Pontiac	45,982	+1.7%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

The Outaouais region has five electoral divisions and its electoral population has witnessed substantial growth since 2000. It has posted a growth rate of 9.0%, which is far superior to Québec's growth rate, namely 5.8%. As a result, the region's demographic weight has risen within the province. According to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, this region should see its sustained growth continue in the years to come.

The Outaouais region is mainly organized around the urban pole of the Ville de Gatineau. This city has a population of 175,000 electors, which corresponds to 70% of the region's entire electoral population. Each of the five electoral divisions currently comprises a part of the territory of the Ville de Gatineau.

The three most rural electoral divisions of the Outaouais have seen the greatest growth in the region, mainly attributable to the development of the suburbs around the Ville de Gatineau. These are the divisions of Gatineau, Papineau and Pontiac. They have posted a growth rate of their electoral population varying from 11.6% to 13.4% since 2000. The electoral divisions of Gatineau and Pontiac have a total number of electors that is close to the provincial average. As for the division of Papineau, it is more problematic, since the deviation of its number of electors from the provincial average is +21.0%. It will be in an exceptional situation if no change is made.

The region's two most urban divisions, namely those of Chapleau and Hull, have experienced more limited growth since 2000. The electoral division of Hull has a number of electors close to the provincial average and has witnessed a growth rate of its population of 2.7%, hence below that of the province (5.8%). The electoral division of Chapleau posts a bigger deviation from the provincial average, namely +17.2%, and has had a growth rate similar to that of Québec since 2000, namely 6.3%.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal for the Outaouais region provides for a few changes for each of the five electoral divisions.

It is first proposed to re-delimit the division of Papineau to avoid it rapidly finding itself with an exceptional positive deviation. The Municipalité de Val-des-Monts has been withdrawn from this division and has been added to that of Gatineau. The deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average of the proposed division of Papineau is 15.8%.

It is also proposed to withdraw from the division of Gatineau the southernmost urban part of its territory, within the Ville de Gatineau. The southern limit of the proposed division of Gatineau coincides with the ruisseau Desjardins and the sector in question is added to the division of Chapleau.

In addition, the boundary between the divisions of Chapleau and Papineau has been slightly altered so that the electoral division of Chapleau retains a number of electors that respects the numerical criterion of the Election Act.

A last change concerns the boundary between the divisions of Hull and Pontiac. The division of Hull is expanded to the west in such a way as to comprise the residential neighbourhoods that currently overlap the boundary between these two divisions. This notably involves the residential neighbourhood being developed, located immediately to the north of the boulevard de l'Outaouais. With this change, the proposed boundary no longer corresponds to the municipal limit which use to separate the former towns of Aylmer and Hull.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	***Electors as of November 30, 2007***	
	Number	**Deviation**
Chapleau	52,956	+17.1%
Gatineau	51,242	+13.3%
Hull	51,509	+13.9%
Papineau	52,347	+15.8%
Pontiac	42,670	-5.6%
Provincial average	***45,207***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***33,905***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***56,509***	-

CHAPLEAU

52,956 electors (+17.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chapleau would comprise a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the autoroute de l'Outaouais (50), the boulevard Lorrain, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the boulevard Labrosse, the rue Sanscartier, the extension of the rue Sanscartier, the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais including the île Kettle, the rivière Gatineau, the ruisseau Desjardins, the avenue Gatineau and the boulevard La Vérendrye Ouest.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Chapleau (52,992 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Gatineau (4,663 electors) including a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the boulevard La Vérendrye Ouest, the autoroute de l'Outaouais (50), the rivière Gatineau, the ruisseau Desjardins and the avenue Gatineau.	Part of the current division of Chapleau (4,699 electors) including a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the autoroute de l'Outaouais (50), the rivière Blanche, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the boulevard Lorrain, the boulevard Maloney Est, the chemin du Lac, the extension of the chemin du Lac, the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais excluding the île Kettle, the extension of the rue Sanscartier, the rue Sanscartier, the boulevard Labrosse, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the boulevard Lorrain.

GATINEAU

51,242 electors (+13.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The division of Gatineau would comprise the following municipalities:

Aumond (CT)	Grand-Remous (M)
Blue Sea (M)	Kazabazua (M)
Bois-Franc (M)	La Pêche (M)
Bouchette (M)	Lac-Sainte-Marie (M)
Cantley (M)	Low (CT)
Cayamant (M)	Maniwaki (V)
Chelsea (M)	Messines (M)

Déléage (M)	Montcerf-Lytton (M)
Denholm (M)	Sainte-Thérèse-de-la-Gatineau (M)
Egan-Sud (M)	Val-des-Monts (M)
Gracefield (V)	

This electoral division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Gatineau with the municipalities of Val-des-Monts (M) and L'Ange-Gardien (M), the montée Mineault, the autoroute de l'Outaouais (50), the boulevard La Vérendrye Ouest, the avenue Gatineau, the ruisseau Desjardins, the rivière Gatineau and the limit of the Ville de Gatineau.

It would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Kitigan Zibi	Lac-Rapide

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Cascades-Malignes	Lac-Moselle
Dépôt-Échouani	Lac-Pythonga
Lac-Lenôtre	

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Gatineau (48,858 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Papineau (7,047 electors) including the Municipalité de Val-des-Monts.	Part of the current division of Gatineau (4,663 electors) including a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the boulevard La Vérendrye Ouest, the autoroute de l'Outaouais (50), the rivière Gatineau, the ruisseau Desjardins and the avenue Gatineau.

HULL

51,509 electors (+13.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Hull would comprise a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Gatineau, the rivière Gatineau, the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des

Outaouais, the extension of the chemin Rivermead, the chemin Rivermead, the chemin McConnell, the chemin Vanier, the chemin de la Montagne and the chemin Notch.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Hull (48,197 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Pontiac (3,312 electors) including a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Gatineau, the limit of the former Ville de Hull as it existed on December 31, 2001, the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais, the extension of the chemin Rivermead, the chemin Rivermead, the chemin McConnell, the chemin Vanier, the chemin de la Montagne and the chemin Notch.	None.

PAPINEAU

52,347 electors (+15.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Papineau would comprise the following municipalities:

Boileau (M)	Mulgrave-et-Derry (M)
Bowman (M)	Namur (M)
Chénéville (M)	Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours (M)
Duhamel (M)	Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix (M)
Fassett (M)	Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette (M)
Lac-des-Plages (M)	Papineauville (M)
Lac-Simon (M)	Plaisance (M)
L'Ange-Gardien (M)	Ripon (M)
Lochaber (CT)	Saint-André-Avellin (M)
Lochaber-Partie-Ouest (CT)	Saint-Émile-de-Suffolk (M)
Mayo (M)	Saint-Sixte (M)
Montebello (M)	Thurso (V)
Montpellier (M)	Val-des-Bois (M)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Gatineau, the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais excluding the île Kettle, the extension of the rue Sanscartier, the rue Sanscartier, the boulevard Labrosse, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the boulevard Lorrain, the autoroute de l'Outaouais (50) and the montée Mineault.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Papineau (54,695 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Chapleau (4,699 electors) including a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the autoroute de l'Outaouais (50), the rivière Blanche, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the boulevard Lorrain, the boulevard Maloney Est, the chemin du Lac, the extension of the chemin du Lac, the rivière des Outaouais excluding the île Kettle, the extension of the rue Sanscartier, the rue Sanscartier, the boulevard Labrosse, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the boulevard Lorrain.	Part of the current division of Papineau (7,047 electors) including the Municipalité de Val-des-Monts.

PONTIAC

42,670 electors (-5.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Pontiac would comprise the following municipalities:

Alleyn-et-Cawood (M)	Mansfield-et-Pontefract (M)
Bristol (M)	Otter Lake (M)
Bryson (M)	Pontiac (M)
Campbell's Bay (M)	Portage-du-Fort (VL)
Chichester (CT)	Rapides-des-Joachims (M)
Clarendon (M)	Shawville (M)
Fort-Coulonge (VL)	Sheenboro (M)
Grand-Calumet (M)	Thorne (M)
L'Isle-aux-Allumettes (M)	Waltham (M)
Litchfield (M)	

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the chemin Notch, the chemin de la Montagne, the chemin Vanier, the chemin McConnell and the chemin Rivermead, the extension of the chemin Rivermead, the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais and the limit of the Ville de Gatineau.

It would also comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-Nilgaut.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Pontiac (45,982 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Pontiac (3,312 electors) including a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Gatineau, the limit of the former Ville de Hull as it existed on December 31, 2001, the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais, the extension of the chemin Rivermead, the chemin Rivermead, the chemin McConnell, the chemin Vanier, the chemin de la Montagne and the chemin Notch.

3.14 Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean

1) Portrait of the situation

Current electoral divisions (2001)	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Chicoutimi	46,114	+2.0%
Dubuc	37,412	-17.2%
Jonquière	43,964	-2.8%
Lac-Saint-Jean	41,505	-8.2%
Roberval	44,827	-0.8%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

The Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region has five electoral divisions, which cover a vast territory of more than 100,000 square kilometres. The entire population resides mainly near the rivière Saguenay and the lac Saint-Jean, and the Ville de Saguenay acts as the main pole of the region with its some 113,000 electors.

The region's electoral population has declined since 2000. Its growth rate is -0.6%, which is well below the growth rate posted for the province during the same period (5.8%). According to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region should continue to experience negative growth over the next few years. Its demographic weight within Québec will tend to decline.

The region's five electoral divisions have experienced a growth rate of their electoral population below that of the province since 2000. The electoral division of Chicoutimi posted the lowest growth rate, namely -1.9%, while the electoral division of Lac-Saint-Jean had the highest rate, namely 1.7%. Despite this fact, four of the five divisions today have a number of electors that is close to the provincial average. They are the divisions of Chicoutimi, Jonquière, Lac-Saint-Jean and Roberval, whose deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average varies from -8.2% to +2.0%.

The only electoral division whose number of electors is low in comparison with the provincial average is that of Dubuc. It currently posts a deviation from the provincial average of -17.2%. Due to the negative growth of its electoral population, the number of electors of the division of Dubuc will be nearing the minimum limit permitted under the Election Act in the years to come if no change is made.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal for the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region entails certain changes that basically concern the divisions of Chicoutimi and Dubuc. The changes are proposed in order to adjust wherever possible the boundaries of the divisions to the boundaries of the boroughs of the Ville de Saguenay. Special attention has also been paid to the electoral division of Dubuc.

It is proposed that the division of Chicoutimi be enlarged in its southern part in order to include the entire part of the borough of Chicoutimi situated to the south of the rivière Saguenay. The part of this borough situated to the north of the rivière Saguenay is added to the electoral division of Dubuc. This change allows the division of Dubuc to comprise a number of electors closer to the provincial average. It also results in the addition of the Municipalité de Petit-Saguenay to the electoral division of René-Lévesque, in the Côte-Nord region, in order to increase the number of electors.

Similarly, the proposed division of Jonquière now comprises only the part of the borough of Jonquière situated to the south of the rivière Saguenay. This change does affect any elector.

Finally, it is proposed to slightly enlarge the electoral division of Roberval to the north of the locality of Sainte-Élisabeth-de-Proulx, in the unorganized territory of Chute-des-Passes. This last change makes it possible to add to the proposed division of Roberval the township of Hudon, which is closely linked to the locality of Sainte-Élisabeth-de-Proulx.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral divisions	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	**Deviation**
Chicoutimi	38,178	-15.5%
Dubuc	44,725	-1.1%
Jonquière	43,964	-2.8%
Lac-Saint-Jean	41,503	-8.2%
Roberval	44,829	-0.8%
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

CHICOUTIMI

38,178 electors (-15.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chicoutimi would comprise the part of the Ville de Saguenay which corresponds to the part of the borough of Chicoutimi situated to the south of the rivière Saguenay.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Chicoutimi (46,114 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Dubuc (4,252 electors) including a part of the Ville de Saguenay situated in the borough of Chicoutimi and which corresponds to the former Ville de Laterrière as it existed on February 17, 2002.	Part of the current division of Chicoutimi (12,188 electors) situated to the north of the rivière Saguenay.

DUBUC

44,725 electors (-1.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Dubuc would comprise the following municipalities:

Bégin (M)	Saint-David-de-Falardeau (M)
Ferland-et-Boilleau (M)	Saint-Félix-d'Otis (M)
L'Anse-Saint-Jean (M)	Saint-Fulgence (M)
Rivière-Éternité (M)	Saint-Honoré (M)
Saint-Ambroise (M)	Sainte-Rose-du-Nord (P)
Saint-Charles-de-Bourget (M)	

This division would also comprise the part of the Ville de Saguenay which corresponds to the borough of La Baie.

It would also comprise the part of the Ville de Saguenay which corresponds to the part of the boroughs of Chicoutimi and Jonquière situated to the north of the rivière Saguenay.

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Ministuk	Mont-Valin
Lalemant	

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Dubuc (37,412 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Chicoutimi (12,188 electors) situated to the north of the rivière Saguenay. Part of the current division of Jonquière (no elector) situated to the north of the rivière Saguenay.	Part of the current division of Dubuc (4,875 electors) including the Municipalité de Petit-Saguenay and a part of the Ville de Saguenay situated in the borough of Chicoutimi and which corresponds to the former Ville de Laterrière as it existed on February 17, 2002.

JONQUIÈRE

43,964 electors (-2.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Jonquière would comprise the part of the Ville de Saguenay which corresponds to the part of the borough of Jonquière situated to the south of the rivière Saguenay.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Jonquière (43,964 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Jonquière (no elector) situated to the north of the rivière Saguenay.

LAC-SAINT-JEAN

41,503 electors (-8.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Lac-Saint-Jean would comprise the following municipalities:

Alma (V)	Métabetchouan–Lac-à-la-Croix (V)
Desbiens (V)	Saint-André-du-Lac-Saint-Jean (VL)
Hébertville (M)	Saint-Bruno (M)
Hébertville-Station (VL)	Saint-Gédéon (M)
Labrecque (M)	Saint-Henri-de-Taillon (M)

Lamarche (M)	Saint-Ludger-de-Milot (M)
Larouche (M)	Sainte-Monique (M)
L'Ascension-de-Notre-Seigneur (P)	Saint-Nazaire (M)

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Belle-Rivière	Lac-Moncouche
Lac-Achouakan	Mont-Apica

It would also comprise the unorganized territory of Chute-des-Passes without the township of Proulx (part) and the township of Hudon.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Lac-Saint-Jean (41,505 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
None.	Part of the current division of Lac-Saint-Jean (2 electors) including the part of the unorganized territory of Chute-des-Passes which corresponds to the township of Hudon.

ROBERVAL

44,829 electors (-0.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Roberval would comprise the following municipalities:

Albanel (M)	Saint-Augustin (P)
Chambord (M)	Saint-Edmond-les-Plaines (M)
Dolbeau-Mistassini (V)	Saint-Eugène-d'Argentenay (M)
Girardville (M)	Saint-Félicien (V)
La Doré (P)	Saint-François-de-Sales (M)
Lac-Bouchette (M)	Sainte-Hedwidge (M)

Normandin (V)	Sainte-Jeanne-d'Arc (VL)
Notre-Dame-de-Lorette (M)	Saint-Prime (M)
Péribonka (M)	Saint-Stanislas (M)
Roberval (V)	Saint-Thomas-Didyme (M)

This division would also comprise the Indian reserve of Mashteuiatsh.

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Ashuapmushuan	Rivière-Mistassini

Moreover, it would comprise the part of the unorganized territory of Chute-des-Passes made up of the township of Proulx (part) and the township of Hudon.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Roberval (44,827 electors) and the following change:

Addition	*Withdrawal*
Part of the current division of Lac-Saint-Jean (2 electors) including the part of the unorganized territory of Chute-des-Passes which corresponds to the township of Hudon.	None.

CONCLUSION

With the tabling of this preliminary report in the National Assembly, the Commission de la représentation électorale is taking the necessary steps, effective immediately, to ensure the broadest possible dissemination of the new electoral map delimitation proposal. It should be noted that the Commission will hold public hearings in various regions of Québec beginning in April 2008.

The members of the Commission place great importance on this next step of their mandate. On the one hand, the public hearings will allow the Commission to learn more about the regional realities of Québec and to better understand them. On the other hand, the comments and suggestions made will, as the case may be, contribute to improving the new electoral map.

Indeed, the Commission expects that this delimitation will give rise to extensive reflections. This proposal implies major changes which, in some cases, will considerably alter the electoral portrait of certain regions.

In the opinion of the Commission, such changes have become inevitable in 2008. They aim to better respect the equality of the votes of electors, which is one of the essential prerequisites of the principle of effective representation. The analysis of the situation has clearly shown the extent of the inequalities in representation between some regions of Québec. Moreover, everything suggests that these equalities will only grow in the years to come.

The Commission will carefully analyze the representations submitted by Members of the National Assembly, individuals and organizations. Insofar as the criteria prescribed by the Election Act are respected, the Commission will take these representations into account when it revises the new electoral map delimitation proposal.

The Commission de la représentation électorale reiterates its invitation to Members of the National Assembly, individuals and organizations to make known their views during the public hearings by tabling a brief or by making an oral presentation. In addition, the Commission invites interested individuals to contact it by mail, e-mail or telephone.

The contact information of the Commission is provided below:

La Commission de la représentation électorale

Édifice René-Lévesque, 4e étage
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Web sites: www.lacartechange.qc.ca
www.electionsquebec.qc.ca

Appendix I

Number of electors of the 125 current electoral divisions with the electoral population as of November 30, 2007.

Current electoral divisions (2001)	Electors as of November 30, 2007	
	Number	Deviation*
Abitibi-Est	**33,180**	**-26.6%**
Abitibi-Ouest	**32,585**	**-27.9%**
Acadie	48,301	+6.8%
Anjou	44,683	-1.2%
Argenteuil	39,979	-11.6%
Arthabaska	48,915	+8.2%
Beauce-Nord	39,694	-12.2%
Beauce-Sud	46,511	+2.9%
Beauharnois	43,580	-3.6%
Bellechasse	34,542	-23.6%
Berthier	53,778	+19.0%
Bertrand	53,225	+17.7%
Blainville	56,142	+24.2%
Bonaventure	**28,908**	**-36.1%**
Borduas	41,806	-7.5%
Bourassa-Sauvé	49,157	+8.7%
Bourget	47,103	+4.2%
Brome-Missisquoi	50,234	+11.1%
Chambly	**59,947**	**+32.6%**
Champlain	46,981	+3.9%
Chapleau	52,992	+17.2%
Charlesbourg	50,847	+12.5%
Charlevoix	**33,156**	**-26.7%**
Châteauguay	56,256	+24.4%

Current electoral divisions (2001)	Electors as of November 30, 2007	
	Number	Deviation*
Chauveau	52,407	+15.9%
Chicoutimi	46,114	+2.0%
Chomedey	55,026	+21.7%
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	51,595	+14.1%
Crémazie	46,779	+3.5%
D'Arcy-McGee	40,749	-9.9%
Deux-Montagnes	45,576	+0.8%
Drummond	**56,939**	**+26.0%**
Dubuc	37,412	-17.2%
Duplessis	36,665	-18.9%
Fabre	**58,591**	**+29.6%**
Frontenac	**33,285**	**-26.4%**
Gaspé	**27,569**	**-39.0%**
Gatineau	48,858	+8.1%
Gouin	43,057	-4.8%
Groulx	48,906	+8.2%
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	40,489	-10.4%
Hull	48,197	+6.6%
Huntingdon	44,133	-2.4%
Iberville	45,780	+1.3%
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	**10,600**	**-76.6%**
Jacques-Cartier	47,448	+5.0%
Jean-Lesage	48,145	+6.5%
Jeanne-Mance – Viger	48,201	+6.6%
Jean-Talon	40,159	-11.2%
Johnson	43,485	-3.8%

Current electoral divisions (2001)	Electors as of November 30, 2007	
	Number	Deviation*
Joliette	51,076	+13.0%
Jonquière	43,964	-2.7%
Kamouraska-Témiscouata	34,426	-23.8%
Labelle	45,363	+0.3%
Lac-Saint-Jean	41,505	-8.2%
LaFontaine	39,185	-13.3%
La Peltrie	52,568	+16.3%
La Pinière	53,592	+18.5%
Laporte	45,543	+0.7%
La Prairie	**56,735**	**+25.5%**
L'Assomption	**57,124**	**+26.4%**
Laurier-Dorion	46,345	+2.5%
Laval-des-Rapides	48,429	+7.1%
Laviolette	34,213	-24.3%
Lévis	50,733	+12.2%
Lotbinière	33,980	-24.8%
Louis-Hébert	51,529	+14.0%
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	46,320	+2.5%
Marguerite-D'Youville	51,406	+13.7%
Marie-Victorin	40,778	-9.8%
Marquette	49,074	+8.6%
Maskinongé	49,539	+9.6%
Masson	**60,762**	**+34.4%**
Matane	**27,904**	**-38.3%**
Matapédia	**29,773**	**-34.1%**
Mégantic-Compton	**33,706**	**-25.4%**

Current electoral divisions (2001)	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	*Deviation**
Mercier	40,442	-10.5%
Mille-Îles	55,081	+21.8%
Mirabel	47,814	+5.8%
Montmagny-L'Islet	**32,057**	**-29.1%**
Montmorency	52,739	+16.7%
Mont-Royal	41,491	-8.2%
Nelligan	52,921	+17.1%
Nicolet-Yamaska	34,498	-23.7%
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	39,025	-13.7%
Orford	54,123	+19.7%
Outremont	39,893	-11.8%
Papineau	54,695	+21.0%
Pointe-aux-Trembles	40,321	-10.8%
Pontiac	45,982	+1.7%
Portneuf	44,424	-1.7%
Prévost	**57,896**	**+28.1%**
René-Lévesque	34,341	-24.0%
Richelieu	40,587	-10.2%
Richmond	36,254	-19.8%
Rimouski	43,110	-4.6%
Rivière-du-Loup	**33,843**	**-25.1%**
Robert-Baldwin	50,309	+11.3%
Roberval	44,827	-0.8%
Rosemont	51,885	+14.8%
Rousseau	52,804	+16.8%
Rouyn-Noranda – Témiscamingue	42,634	-5.7%

Current electoral divisions (2001)	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	*Deviation**
Saint-François	45,151	-0.1%
Saint-Henri – Sainte-Anne	51,264	+13.4%
Saint-Hyacinthe	49,173	+8.8%
Saint-Jean	55,468	+22.7%
Saint-Laurent	51,126	+13.1%
Sainte-Marie – Saint-Jacques	41,710	-7.7%
Saint-Maurice	36,432	-19.4%
Shefford	55,221	+22.2%
Sherbrooke	48,374	+7.0%
Soulanges	41,516	-8.2%
Taillon	55,776	+23.4%
Taschereau	47,146	+4.3%
Terrebonne	56,255	+24.4%
Trois-Rivières	37,747	-16.5%
Ungava	**23,819**	**-47.3%**
Vachon	44,833	-0.8%
Vanier	54,087	+19.6%
Vaudreuil	50,007	+10.6%
Verchères	43,674	-3.4%
Verdun	46,587	+3.1%
Viau	41,954	-7.2%
Vimont	55,744	+23.3%
Westmount – Saint-Louis	39,611	-12.4%
Provincial total	*5,650,910*	-
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Appendix II

Number of electors of the 125 proposed electoral divisions with the electoral population as of November 30, 2007

Proposed electoral divisions	Electors as of November 30, 2007	
	Number	Deviation*
Abitibi-Est	39,213	-13.3%
Abitibi-Ouest	37,810	-16.4%
Acadie	48,301	+6.8%
Anjou	44,683	-1.2%
Argenteuil	39,979	-11.6%
Arthabaska	53,238	+17.8%
Beauce-Amiante	47,296	+4.6%
Beauce-Sud	51,061	+12.9%
Beauharnois	43,580	-3.6%
Beaupré-Charlevoix	46,761	+3.4%
Bellechasse	40,801	-9.7%
Berthier	52,775	+16.7%
Bertrand	52,517	+16.2%
Blainville	46,683	+3.3%
Bonaventure-Percé	37,511	-17.0%
Borduas	41,806	-7.5%
Bourassa-Sauvé	49,157	+8.7%
Bourget	47,103	+4.2%
Brome-Missisquoi	48,841	+8.0%
Chambly	52,369	+15.8%
Champlain	46,981	+3.9%
Chapleau	52,956	+17.1%
Charlesbourg	50,847	+12.5%
Châteauguay	44,628	-1.3%

Proposed electoral divisions	Electors as of November 30, 2007	
	Number	Deviation*
Chauveau	50,081	+10.8%
Chicoutimi	38,178	-15.5%
Chomedey	53,651	+18.7%
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	46,332	+2.5%
Côte-du-Sud	50,767	+12.3%
Crémazie	46,779	+3.5%
D'Arcy-McGee	40,749	-9.9%
Deux-Montagnes	45,576	+0.8%
Drummond	52,306	+15.7%
Dubuc	44,725	-1.1%
Duplessis	36,665	-18.9%
Fabre	41,470	-8.3%
Gatineau	51,242	+13.3%
Gouin	43,057	-4.8%
Granby	47,088	+4.2%
Groulx	48,906	+8.2%
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	40,489	-10.4%
Hull	51,509	+13.9%
Huntingdon	38,855	-14.1%
Iberville	49,544	+9.6%
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	**10,600**	**-76.6%**
Jacques-Cartier	53,854	+19.1%
Jean-Lesage	46,960	+3.9%
Jeanne-Mance–Viger	48,201	+6.6%
Jean-Talon	47,693	+5.5%
Johnson	43,962	-2.8%

Proposed electoral divisions	Electors as of November 30, 2007	
	Number	Deviation*
Joliette	52,079	+15.2%
Jonquière	43,964	-2.7%
Labelle	45,363	+0.3%
Lac-Saint-Jean	41,503	-8.2%
LaFontaine	39,185	-13.3%
La Peltrie	51,232	+13.3%
La Pinière	53,592	+18.5%
La Plaine	47,267	+4.6%
Laporte	45,543	+0.7%
La Prairie	37,813	-16.4%
Laurier-Dorion	46,345	+2.5%
Laval-des-Rapides	52,539	+16.2%
Laviolette	36,031	-20.3%
Lévis	44,474	-1.6%
Lotbinière	48,525	+7.3%
Louis-Hébert	40,390	-10.7%
Marc-Aurèle-Fortin	45,242	+0.1%
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	52,177	+15.4%
Marguerite-D'Youville	51,406	+13.7%
Marie-Victorin	47,635	+5.4%
Marquette	43,217	-4.4%
Maskinongé	42,501	-6.0%
Masson	48,412	+7.1%
Matane-Gaspé	40,067	-11.4%
Matapédia-Mitis	36,576	-19.1%
Mégantic-Compton	43,940	-2.8%

Proposed electoral divisions	Electors as of November 30, 2007	
	Number	Deviation*
Memphrémagog	50,760	+12.3%
Mercier	40,442	-10.5%
Mille-Îles	39,834	-11.9%
Mirabel	47,814	+5.8%
Montmorency	50,383	+11.4%
Mont-Royal	41,491	-8.2%
Nelligan	49,503	+9.5%
Nicolet-Bécancour	39,070	-13.6%
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	39,016	-13.7%
Outremont	39,893	-11.8%
Papineau	52,347	+15.8%
Pointe-aux-Trembles	40,321	-10.8%
Pontiac	42,670	-5.6%
Portneuf	37,334	-17.4%
René-Lévesque	36,461	-19.3%
Repentigny	51,902	+14.8%
Richelieu	41,818	-7.5%
Richmond	45,287	+0.2%
Rimouski	42,191	-6.7%
Rivière-du-Loup – Témiscouata	50,478	+11.7%
Robert-Baldwin	47,321	+4.7%
Roberval	44,829	-0.8%
Rosemont	51,885	+14.8%
Rousseau	47,553	+5.2%
Roussillon	37,348	-17.4%
Rouyn-Noranda – Témiscamingue	43,205	-4.4%

Proposed electoral divisions	*Electors as of November 30, 2007*	
	Number	*Deviation**
Saint-François	44,654	-1.2%
Saint-Henri – Sainte-Anne	51,273	+13.4%
Saint-Hyacinthe	52,987	+17.2%
Saint-Jean	53,948	+19.3%
Saint-Jérôme	50,157	+10.9%
Saint-Laurent	51,126	+13.1%
Sainte-Marie – Saint-Jacques	41,710	-7.7%
Saint-Maurice	36,432	-19.4%
Sherbrooke	48,374	+7.0%
Soulanges	41,516	-8.2%
Taillon	48,919	+8.2%
Taschereau	50,396	+11.5%
Terrebonne	49,717	+10.0%
Trois-Rivières	44,785	-0.9%
Ungava	**11,990**	**-73.5%**
Vachon	44,833	-0.8%
Vanier-Les Rivières	51,815	+14.6%
Vaudreuil	50,007	+10.6%
Verchères	43,674	-3.4%
Verdun	46,587	+3.1%
Viau	41,954	-7.2%
Vimont	40,135	-11.2%
Westmount – Saint-Louis	39,611	-12.4%
Provincial total	*5,650,910*	-
Provincial average	*45,207*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*33,905*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*56,509*	-

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Appendix III

Abbreviations used to designate municipalities

In this report as well as on the appended map presenting the delimitation of the electoral divisions, the name of a local municipality is occasionally followed by an abbreviation. This abbreviation refers to the designation of the municipality. Here is the list of these abbreviations and their meaning.

CT	canton (township)
CU	cantons unis (united townships)
ÉI	établissement indien (Indian settlement)
M	municipalité (municipality)
NO	territoire non organisé (unorganized territory)
P	paroisse (parish)
RI	réserve indienne (Indian reserve)
TC	terres réservées cries (Cree reserved territories)
TI	terres réservées inuites (Inuit reserved territories)
TK	terres réservées naskapies (Naskapi reserved territories)
V	ville (town)
VC	village cri (Cree village)
VK	village naskapi (Naskapi village)
VL	village
VN	village nordique (northern village)

Appendix IV

Comparison of the numerical criterion permitted in Québec with those permitted in the other Canadian provinces and in Canada

Provinces	Numerical criterion permitted by the Act
Québec	+/-25%
Alberta	+/-25%
British Columbia	+/-25%
Prince Edward Island	+/-25%
Manitoba[1]	+/-10%
New Brunswick	+/-10%
Nova Scotia	+/-25%
Ontario[2]	+/-25%
Saskatchewan[3]	+/-5%
Newfoundland and Labrador	+/-10%
Canada	+/-25%

1 The Act stipulates that for the electoral divisions situated partially or completely to the north of the 53rd parallel, the deviation permitted from the provincial average is +/-25%.

2 The eleven electoral divisions in Northern Ontario are identical (except for a minor revision of the boundaries) to those that existed at the federal level on October 2, 2003 and the 96 divisions in the south are identical to the federal divisions, as they existed on September 1, 2004.

3 The Act stipulates that the +/-5% deviation permitted from the provincial average only applies to the electoral divisions situated to the south of the demarcation line. The two divisions situated to the north of this demarcation line are not required to abide by this numerical criterion.

Commission de la représentation
électorale du Québec

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